# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

*The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871*

Volume 153 No. 19 May 10, 1948



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# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 153 No. 19 | New York 7, N. Y. | May 10, 1948



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## Naval Stores Export Rules Easing Urged

A petition was filed with the Office of International Trade last Thursday by Ernest E. Holman, of Newport Industries, Inc., New York, on behalf of the American Turpentine Farmers Cooperative and the Wood Naval Stores Export Association, requesting that naval stores be placed under general license to all destinations. At the present time, naval stores, like most other commodities, can be shipped to Europe and other group R destinations only under validated license.

It was pointed out in behalf of the petition that normally 50 percent of the naval stores industry's business is in export trade, and the restrictions that have been placed on this business by the necessity of obtaining validated export licenses has resulted in the industry's products piling up in the United States.

It was stated that while export licenses are being issued for shipments to western European destinations, considerable delay is being encountered which is placing a burden on the industry. No licenses are being issued to eastern Europe or to the Russian satellite nations and the petition asks that this restriction be lifted also. It is argued that in order to bring about the recovery of western Europe it is necessary that aid be extended to the satellite countries because of the trade relations between the two areas.

Naval stores, it was stated, are not a class of product that might be considered war potentials and, therefore, exports should not be under restriction.

## Dr. L.H. Marks Indicted By U.S. for 'Conspiracy'

Dr. Lewis H. Marks, executive vice-president and director of Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, and Nelson Littell, New York patent attorney, were indicted in New York on May 5 by a Federal grand jury, on four counts, charging they engaged in a conspiracy to conceal the German ownership of a $3,000,000 patent holding company and to falsify its tax liability.

The company was named as the American Hyalsol Corporation, which held patents on the manufacture of sulphonated fatty alcohols for synthetic detergents, and which formerly had offices in New York. Dr. Marks was president and Mr. Littell secretary-treasurer until 1943.

—Continued on page 59

## OIT Export Action Affects Some Drugs

A substantial list of commodities, including a few items related to the chemicals and drug fields, which may be shipped to any destination including Europe without a validated OIT export list has been established by the Office of International Trade in a new revision of export policy announced May 1.

This action is a modification and simplification of OIT's program, initiated March 1, of controlling all exports to Europe and certain other countries—designated as country group R. Until now, all shipments valued over $100 have required validated export licenses when consigned to "R" destinations.

The items which can be shipped to group R destinations without a validated license are those in relatively free supply, and have the common characteristics that their export movement to any destination will not interfere with furtherance of United States foreign policy. None of the items appear on the positive list of commodities in short supply which require validated export licenses for shipment abroad. Among the articles on the list are:—

Spices:—capsicum (ground or unground); cinnamon (ground or unground); cassia (ground or unground); cloves (unground); vanilla beans (ground or unground), and spices N.E.S. under schedule B number 154998.

Nonmetallic minerals:—grindstones, and crude, crushed or ground gypsum.

Aluminum and manufacturers:—aluminum or aluminum-bronze powders and pastes.

Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:—white mineral oil, medicinal grade; vitamins and vitasterols.

### *O'Hara Bill Hearings To Be Resumed Today*

Hearings will be resumed today by the house interstate and foreign commerce committee on the O'Hara bill, H. R. 33871, which would compell the Federal Trade Commission to enforce its complaints against industry through the courts. Testimony in opposition to the bill will be presented by the FTC representatives. Further testimony in support of the measure also will be heard by the committee.

## War Plants Disposal By WAA Again Held Up

The War Assets Administration has been instructed by the White House to hold up the disposal of any more government-owned war plants indefinitely. The latest action was an extension of an order issued several weeks ago which suspended disposal of the plants until May 8, pending a study being made by the Army and Navy Munitions Board of the need for the plants in the defense reserve.

The new order delays further action by WAA on the plants still under its jurisdiction until June 30 or until action is taken by congress on H. R. 6098, a bill being sponsored for the government by Representative Paul W. Shafer, of Michigan.

# Price Index Nears 1947 Level

Pressured by rising indexes in the protective coatings, oils, fats and waxes, drugs and fine chemicals, and coaltar chemicals markets, an influence modified moderately by lower indexes in the botanical drugs and essential oils markets, the general index rose 0.9 point last week and reached a level but 0.2 point below the index in the corresponding week of 1947.

Protective coatings provided most of the motive power behind the rising indexes, the force being created by advancing prices on iron and potash blues, green and yellow chromes, and ordinary lithopone. Oils, fats and waxes were caught up in a surge of demand that sent prices up on coconut, corn, cottonseed, peanut, oleo and soybean oils, advances severe enough to offset the also influential price declines in dehydrated castor oil, grease and grease oil, tallow and tallow oil. Higher prices on monochlorobenzene and menthol respectively raised the coaltar and drug market indexes. The only market groups to develop a recession in their respective indexes were botanicals and essential oils.

Spot trading in heavy chemicals was fairly active but business in future shipment items was not prominent. Supplies of heavy alkalies continued to shrink as production dwindled. The late gain in soda ash stocks was checked and caustic soda, chlorine, and all chemicals based thereon were in tighter supply. Continuation of labor troubles will squeeze the supply situation even tighter. Calcium chloride shipments were behind schedule. Potash chemicals were in improved stock position. Liquid caustic potash was again available for prompt shipment. Potassium chlorate was heavily sold in spot position but was available for July deliveries. Agriculture drew heavily on copper sulphate stocks.

Easier and lower prices came on three butyls—acetate, alcohol, and stearate. Several sulphonic acids were higher and some naphthalene derivatives were up. Call for dyestuffs was expected to drop in the next few weeks. Though still in tight position, intermediates were called for less. Excellent demand was noted for coconut and soybean oils. Export allocations for the last named raised demand substantially. Production of cottonseed oil was well sold up. Call for botanical drugs was still improved but domestic collections were repressed by lack of labor. Inquiry for essential oils gained but the market was still dull.

### OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

| May 7, 1948 | Apr. 30, 1948 | May 8, 1947 |
|---|---|---|
| 146.7 | *145.6 | 146.9 |

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

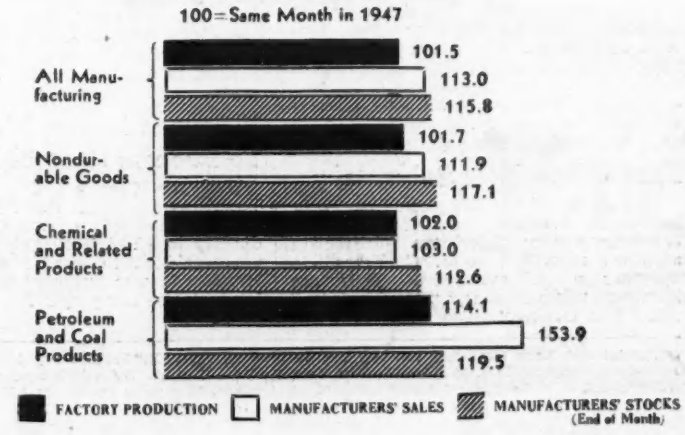
OPD Index Monthly Averages

| | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 150.4 | 150.9 | 135.3 | 133.0 | 107.8 |
| February | 147.2 | 151.9 | 135.4 | 133.2 | 110.3 |
| March | 146.2 | 154.9 | 135.2 | 132.7 | 111.9 |
| April | 146.2 | 152.3 | 134.9 | 132.2 | 115.5 |
| The year | †147.6 | 147.6 | 138.8 | 133.8 | 123.2 |

* Revised.
† Four months.

## Business in February, 1948

100 = Same Month in 1947




# Morton Salt Case Decision Throws New Light on Robinson-Patman Act

A new interpretation was placed on the Robinson-Patman Act last Monday by the Supreme Court of the United States, that only a "reasonable possibility" of injury to competition needs to be shown by the government to bar discrimination in prices for like goods to competing purchasers.

The ruling was made in a 7-2 decision upholding a complaint of the Federal Trade Commission against the Morton Salt Company charging discrimination in the firm's standard quantity discount system. The decision, made on appeal by the FTC, reversed a judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

Another important point made in the court's opinion was that once a price differential among competitors is shown to exist, the burden is on the seller to justify the differential by a showing of cost savings.

Justices Robert Jackson and Felix Frankfurter dissented in part from the decision of the majority, contending that the majority had interpreted the law too broadly and that in their opinion it is necessary to show a "reasonable probability" of injury rather than a "reasonable possibility" to sustain a conviction under the law.

Morton Salt Company manufactures several different brands of table salt and sells them directly to (1) wholesalers or jobbers, who in turn resell to the retail trade, and (2) large retailers, including chain store retailers. It sells its finest brand of salt, known as "Blue Label," on what it terms a standard quantity discount system, which is made available to all customers. Under this system the purchasers pay a delivered price, and the cost to both wholesale and retail purchasers of this brand differs according to the quantities bought. The prices ranged from $1.35 a case to purchasers of 50,000 or more cases in any consecutive twelve months to $1.60 a case for less-than-carload purchases.

Only five companies had ever bought sufficient quantities of the company's salt to obtain the $1.35 per case price. These were large chains and they could sell at retail cheaper than wholesale purchasers could reasonably sell the same brand of salt to independently operated retail stores, many of whom competed with the local outlets of the five chain stores.

Justice Hugo Black, who wrote the majority opinion, said that while theoretically, the discounts were available to all purchasers, functionally they were not, because the record indicated that no single independent retail grocery store, and probably no single wholesaler, bought as many as 50,000 cases or as much as $50,000 worth of table salt in one year. Justice Black continued:—

"It is argued that the findings fail to show that respondent's discriminatory discounts had in fact caused injury to competition. There are specific findings that such injuries had resulted from respondent's discounts although the statute does not require the commission to find that injury has actually resulted. The statute requires no more than that the effect of the prohibited price discriminations may be substantially to lessen competition . . . or to injure, destroy or prevent competition.

"After a careful consideration of this

—Continued on page 59

## Alkali Export Program Conference Postponed

The meeting of the alkali industry advisory committee with officials of the Office of Industry Cooperation scheduled for last Tuesday was postponed until a later date in order to provide more time for gathering information on which the alkali export program will be based. No date has been set for the next meeting, but officials hope to be able to call the group together before the close of the current week.

## Palm Oil Import Rules Amended

Authorization to import 5,000 metric tons of palm oil without restrictions as to end use was announced May 4 by the Department of Agriculture. This is in addition to 27,500 tons which may be imported for use in the terne and tinplate industry. Probable uses of the new allotment will be in the manufacture of soap and textiles.

## FDA Eases Restrictions On Some Glandular Products

The Food and Drug Administration has advised the pharmaceutical trade that exemption will be granted to ovary, ovarian residue and corpus luteum from its provision against the sale of inert glandular products when such sales are made to pharmacists for use in filling prescriptions. Sales of these preparations in tablets, injections, capsules and similar form will fall within the scope of the prohibition, it was stated.

The position of the agency on these three preparations, which have an official status by reason of their inclusion in the National Formulary, was made known in a letter from Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, commissioner of foods and drugs, to Dr. Justine Powers, chairman of the Committee on National Formulary.

Dr. Dunbar stated that "many requirements of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic

—Continued on page 63

## Oleomargarin Senate Hearings May 17-18

Two days of public hearings will be held May 17 and 18 by the senate finance committee on the Rivers bill (H. R. 2245) repealing all Federal taxes and license fees on the production and sale of oleomargarin, it was announced by the committee last Thursday.

The decision to give early consideration to the legislation was reached by the committee following a clear cut victory by the senators of the vegetable oil states over efforts of the dairy bloc to bottle up the bill in the senate agricultural committee.

A ruling by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, presiding officer of the senate, that the bill should properly go to the agricultural committee on the grounds that it was primarily an agricultural measure rather than a revenue measure was overriden after two days of debate by the surprising vote of 47 to 30.

The heavy vote in favor of sending the bill to the finance committee, where similar bills for the past two have been referred, was a pleasant surprise to the vegetable oil bloc. During the debate the members of the group had as much as predicted that they were fighting for a lost cause and that the Vandenberg ruling would be sustained.

The resulting show of strength on the final tally, however, indicates that the measure has a very good chance of passage and becoming law before adjournment. The only hitch that stands in its way is a possibility that the dairy bloc, in order to embarrass the southerners, may seek to tie on the FEPC bill as a rider.

The hearings before the finance committee will be divided equally between the proponents and opponents of the tax repeal. At the conclusion of the hearings the committee is expected to meet promptly to report the measure to the senate calendar for floor consideration.

## Alkalies Export Put On Quarterly Basis

Applications for export licenses to ship caustic soda and soda ash out of the country will be issued on a quarterly basis beginning July 1, rather than on a monthly basis as in the past, according to Charles D. Concannon, chief of the chemicals health products branch of the Office of International Trade.

Mr. Concannon said that because of the large number of applications on hand, those received for April consideration have been acted upon, being either validated or returned without action. Applications received for May and June consideration will be acted upon in a single licensing operation toward the end of the second quarter.

An attempt will be made in granting licenses to prevent exports of these commodities being funneled into the hands of a limited number of importers abroad. In order to prevent such funneling of shipments, licensing officials will consult with OIT's commercial intelligence branch which classifies and rates foreign firms.

## Wilcox Resigns U.S. Trade Policy Post

Dr. Clair Wilcox has resigned as director of the Office of International Trade Policy of the Department of State. He joined the department in 1945 and for two years was in charge of the commercial policy aspects of the economic negotiations with the United Kingdom, Belgium and France. He was vice-chairman of the United States delegation at the United Nations conference on trade and employment in Havana in 1947 and 1948.

## Vick Chemical Elects High Vice-President

Vick Chemical Company, New York, has elected Hermon A. High vice-president. He has been a director of the company since 1943. Mr. High will be succeeded as general manager of the Vick division by Kirby Peake, formerly assistant general manager. Richard D. Waters, formerly sales manager of the division, has been appointed assistant general manager, and D. E. Livingston has been named field sales manager.

## OMD, ODC Consolidated

The Department of Commerce has announced the consolidation of the Office of Materials Distribution with the Office of Domestic Commerce. H. B. McCoy, ODC director, will integrate the functions of the two offices. For the past year Mr. McCoy has served as director of OMD in addition to his duties as director of ODC.

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## Eli Lilly International Elects Four New Officers

Eli Lilly International Corporation, Indianapolis, has elected Forrest Teel president. Formerly, he was executive vice-president. Other officers elected were Harry Mallinson, executive vice-president; Roland C. Charron, vice-president, and Carl F. Eveleigh, director.

## SOCMA to Hear Story of ITO Charter

Dr. Elvin H. Kilheffer, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., who will be the speaker at the dinner in the outing-meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., May 25 to 27, has chosen as his topic, "The Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization as completed March 24, 1948." Dr. Kilheffer was a non-governmental observer at the Havana conference. The social part of the meeting will include special honors for Dr. Frederick G. Zinsser, president of Zinsser & Co., in recognition of his long association with the industry.

## Esso Offers New Solvents

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has made available for bulk shipment three new commercially pure hydrocarbon solvents, according to J. C. Frendlich, manager of solvent sales. They are known as "Esso Hexane," "Esso Heptane," and "Esso Octane."

## Koster Wax Refining Co. Formed by Frans Koster

The F. B. Koster Wax Refining Company has been formed in Guilford, Conn., by Frans B. Koster, former vice-president of Koster Keunen, Inc., Sayville, N. Y. The new company, which expects to begin operations in approximately two weeks, will refine and market yellow refined and white sun-bleached beeswax. Its plant, now under construction on the Boston Post Road in Guilford, will have a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds per year.

## Lever Bros. to Build New Fatty Acids Plant

Lever Brothers Company has placed a contract with the chemical plants division of the Blaw-Knox Company to design and erect a complete fatty acid production plant at Hammond, Ind. Construction operations will be started immediately, and the unit is scheduled to go into production in the near future.

## Westvaco Names Moran To Process Control Post

Westvaco Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed R. F. Moran central process control director, responsible directly to W. N. Williams, the company's vice-president in charge of production. Mr. Moran was formerly process control head at the company's South Charleston plant.

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## ECA Calms Fears Of U.S. Exporters

American exporters were advised last Thursday by the Department of Commerce and the Economic Cooperation Administration that they will continue to do business in the same way as in the past under the European Recovery Program.

All arrangements for the soliciting of orders, the requesting of export and import licenses and exchange permits, the shipping and storing of goods, and the payment for individual shipments will be initiated and carried through by the private exporter in the United States and the importer in Europe, the joint statement said.

Only certain bulk food products that are in short world supply, it was stated, such as grains, rice, flour, fats and oils, and a small volume of relief supplies, such as drugs, have largely been bought on an interim basis by the American government and shipped direct to European governments.

The area in which government procurement applies, however, is subject to continued review, with the purpose of restricting as far as possible commodities obtained through government channels. The joint statement continued:

"Exporters who have established business contacts with agents and distributors in Europe should continue to solicit business as they have normally done in the past. The European importer will consult with his government regarding the need for a particular product as part of the recovery program.

The European governments will — in consultation with the U. S. government agencies—program the requirements to be paid for with ECA funds. When the European governments have reached as agreement with the United States as to the requirements which are to be financed with these funds, public announcement of the list of goods will be made.

"The European importer will obtain permission from his government to pay for his goods with dollars that are set

—*Continued on page 60*

## Army and Navy Plans For Pharmacists Told

Plans for better integrated use of physicians and pharmacists in the medical department of the Army to conserve manpower, and the need for pharmacy manpower in the Navy were outlined briefly by the medical heads of the two services last Thursday before a conference on national security called by the American Pharmaceutical Association.

A group of about 100 delegates, representing various medical schools, pharmacy colleges, and the drug and pharmaceutical industries attended the one-day session in conjunction with the dedication of a national war memorial to pharmacists, which was held the following day. The group also heard speakers from the United States Public Health Service, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of the Air Force, the Office of Selective Service, and others.

Major General R. W. Bliss, surgeon general of the Army, said that the Army is now planning a survey of the duties of military physicians to improve efficiency and determine what administrative work

—*Continued on page 60*

## Tinplate July-Sept. Export Quota Set

A third-quarter export quota for tinplate of 120,000 short tons was announced last Thursday by the Office of International Trade.

Of the total allocation, 108,000 tons will be licensed for use in the preservation of perishable foods for foreign consumption and will be supported by certified export steel priority ratings.

An additional 12,000 tons may be licensed on a non-rated basis, of which 5,000 tons would be for the packing abroad of foodstuffs to be imported into the United States; the remaining 7,000 tons for other uses permitted by Tin Conservation Order M43, including use abroad by petroleum companies.

Licenses for the 7,000 short tons are restricted to electrolytic tinplate (maximum one-half pound coating) or special coated manufacturing ternes.

### *Market Review*

**Nicotinic acid** prices were advanced $1 late last week to the basis of $7 to $7.30 per kilo in one quarter.

**Riboflavin USP** was reduced in price $25 per kilo, making the new market $125 in one direction.

## U.S. Mineral Resources Office Creation Urged

Legislation to establish an Office of National Mineral Resources, Production and Conservation in the Department of the Interior has been introduced in the house by Representatives Ben F. Jensen, of Iowa, and Fred L. Crawford, of Michigan. The bills (H.R. 6390) and 6403), which are identical in text, were referred to the public lands committee for consideration.

The purpose of the legislation is to stimulate exploration, development, mining and production of strategic and critical metals and minerals by private enterprise to supply the needs of industrial, military, naval and civilians. This would be accomplished through subsidy payments to producers of newly produced ores of copper, lead, zinc, chromite, manganese and other metals and minerals included in group "A" of the Munitions Board list of strategic and critical materials.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Mines reported last Thursday that the exploration and development of mineral deposits in more than 2,500,000 acres of public land in western Oregon now is permissible under new instructions of the Bureau of Land Management.

The new instructions are based on the provisions of Public Law 477, passed by Congress last month, which extend the operations of the Federal mining statutes to the tracts of revested Oregon and California railroad grant lands and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands in eighteen counties in the state. These areas were set aside by an Act of Congress in 1937 for administration under a sustained yield forest management program and were withdrawn from use under the mining statutes.

Between 1937 and the enactment of

—*Continued on page 41*

## Lion Oil Co. to Expand Anhydrous Ammonia Output

Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., is planning a $3,500,000 expansion of the facilities of its chemical plant in that city. The new construction, to be tied in with the present operations, is expected to increase the anhydrous ammonia capacity of the plant from 430 tons to 570 tons per day.

The project also provides for the construction of some 4,000 tons of pressure storage for ammonia. Construction work is expected to start in June of this year, and is scheduled to be completed in the spring of 1949. When completed, the new facilities are expected to furnish an additional 50,000 tons annually of ammonia having a nitrogen content of approximately 83 percent.

The company has appointed J. B. Rogerson manager of manufacturing, to assume jurisdiction over both its refinery and its chemical plant operation. W. M. Carney has been named to succeed Mr. Rogerson as refinery superintendent.

## Wharton Resigns From FDA

William R. M. Wharton has resigned as chief of the Eastern district of the Food and Drug Administration, New York, after forty-one years of Federal service. Mr. Wharton was chief of the district for twenty-eight years. Charles A. Herrmann, assistant chief of the district, has been designated acting chief.

## *Foreign Sales Leads*

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Alcohol, Bologna, Italy (BS-5).
Botanicals, Ferrara, Italy (BS-6, agency).
Chemicals, Bari, Italy (BS-1, agency); Genova, Italy (BS-3).
Drugs, Ferrara, Italy (BS-6, agency); Casale Monferrato, Italy (BS-11, agency).
Essential oils, Ferrara, Italy (BS-6, agency); Bologna, Italy (BS-5).
Fertilizer, Ferrara, Italy (BS-6, agency).
Germicides, Ferrara, Italy (BS-6, agency).
Ink, Milano, Italy (BS-2).
Insecticides, Bologna, Italy (BS-4, agency); Ferrara, Italy (BS-6, agency).
Lubricants, Turin, Italy (BS-10, agency).
Paint, Milano, Italy (BS-2).
Perfume ingredients, Bologna, Italy (BS-5).
Pharmaceutical products, Bari, Italy (BS-1, agency); Casale Monferrato, Italy (BS-11, agency).
Photographic supplies, Hong Kong, China (BS-7).
Pigments, Milano, Italy (BS-2).
Resins, Bologna, Italy (BS-4, agency).
Solvents, Turin, Italy (BS-10, agency).

Technical information on manufacturing processes for magnesium chloride, calcium chloride, bromine, Bombay, India (BS-8).
Textile chemicals, Bombay, India (BS-9).

# *Washington Talks It Over*

By Ralph L. Cherry

If Congress did nothing more than pass the necessary appropriation bills and go home, it would be doing a service to the country. Politics is now dictating nearly every action of the members, and the question of consideration of issues on their true merits is secondary to the question of how many votes it means back home to the incumbent legislator.

There are about five big issues before Congress at this time, and if this were 1949 instead of 1948, they could probably be settled readily. Each of them, however, is of particular interest to one or another important group of voters, and the principal effort now is to delay the vote as long as possible in the hope that action can be put over until a nonelection year.

The Risley gas bill, which would modify some jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over the natural gas industry, was passed by the house a year ago. In the senate, it has been delayed and delayed in committee as the result of charges made by the opposition that its passage could mean millions more in added costs to consumers. No amount of explanation could remove such a stigma on a bill in an election year.

The tidelands bill also has been passed in the house, but a similar senate bill has been successfully bottled up in the judiciary committee. It is going to come up before adjournment. Senator Downey saw to that last Tuesday when he blocked reference of the house bill to the committee and had it placed on the calendar with a warning that, unless the judiciary committee acted promptly, he would move to bring the measure directly to the senate floor. But, even if it passes, it is doubtful if it could override a veto which is almost certain.

The politics behind the oleomargarin tax repeal bill is an old story. The dairy bloc sought to have the house bill referred in the senate to the agriculture committee where it could be bottled up for the session and while the move was defeated 47 to 35, there is no assurance that the bill will get out of the finance committee very soon. If and when it does an effort is going to be made to tie on the FEPC bill as a rider.

Universal military training is another issue the legislators are endeavoring to duck. Nobody wants to pass a bill that tells the new voters they are likely to go into the army right after they cast their votes in the November elections.

### Pricing Reform Invited

The Federal Trade Commission's expression of "hope" that industries now will conform to the law with respect to pricing practices as outlined by the supreme court in the cement case last week is more than just that. It is a polite way of saying, "Here is the law and we expect you to conform to it."

The commission isn't setting any time limit on when industries using basing-point delivered price systems have to change their pricing practices, but neither has it any intention of "shooting from the hip," with an immediate compaign against every industry that doesn't conform overnight to the law. A "reasonable time" will be given to digest the ruling and for industry to put its house in order.

About the most that can be said is that the commission is going to watch and wait. When it gets tired of waiting and concludes that an industry has no intention of conforming to the law, then it will move in with a complaint and court action if necessary. Officials are perfectly willing to discuss the problem with industry representatives who fear their pricing methods may be questionable in view of the decision.

### Coal Lessons Wanted

The Bureau of Mines isn't too sure now that we have sufficient coal reserves in this country to last for 2,000 years. Nobody knows when such an estimate was made, nor how nearly accurate it might be. The bureau is certain, however, that it must cover a multitude of different types of coal and certainly must cover a vast amount of low-grade bituminous that wouldn't be profitable to mine for years and years to come.

Because coal is so vitally important to the industrial economy and at the same time is a known source of future supplies of synthetic liquid fuels, officials are urging that vigorous and continuing steps be taken toward insuring the maximum benefit from coal reserves. As a first step the bureau wants to make an appraisal of all coal reserves, with particular emphasis on the reserves and quality of coking coal suitable for metallurgical coke and by-product purposes.

Next, it says, new coal-burning processes and devices should be developed so that the lower grades may be suitably used in heat- and energy-producing units and the higher grades can be saved for metallurgical uses. Finally, new mining methods and practices should be devised, so that there will not be such a great loss in this operation which now runs into sizeable amounts annually.

### FCC Controls Neon Signs

It isn't generally recognized but the scope of authority of the Federal Communications Commission extends far beyond that of regulating the radio broadcasting industry, telephone companies, television, and other forms of communications. Almost anything in the field of radio frequency energy comes within the scope of FCC, which can include a lot of things besides voice or picture transmission.

This fact was established last week relative to such a commonplace thing as a neon sign. Radalite Corporation, New York, had to get a certificate from FCC for an interchangeable neon sign because it was activated by radio frequency energy. Delving further into the commission's rules, it is found that these certificates have to be obtained for any kind of apparatus using radio frequency energy for heating, ionization of gases, or other purposes in which the action of the energy emitted is directed upon the workload and which does not involve the use of associated radio receiving equipment.

All of this is for the purpose of keeping down interference with your favorite radio programs. But it all goes to show that the name given to a government agency doesn't necessarily indicate the limits of its interest in the everyday affairs of industry.

### Control of Cooperatives

Representative Noah M. Mason of Illinois thinks that the Secretary of Agriculture in recent years has been put on the spot as regards agricultural prices and wants to take some of the jurisdiction away from him.

Under the Capper-Volstead act of 1922, which authorizes the setting up of farmer cooperatives, the responsibility for seeing

—*Continued on page 36*

## Borden Company Forms New Chemical Division

The Borden Company, New York, has formed a chemical division to take over the activities of its Casein Company of America and its Durite Plastics Division. William F. Leicester, vice-president of the Borden Company, will serve as president of the chemical division, which will conduct a long-range program for the development of industrial adhesives and binders of both synthetic and natural types.

The Casein Company of America, which was founded in 1900, was acquired by the Borden Company in 1929, and has pioneered in the production of urea resin glues in this country, as well as in the manufacture of casein for paper coatings and cold water paints. It also manufactures formaldehyde, casein and resin products for a variety of uses and binders for foundry use.

Durite Plastics, which was acquired by the Borden Company in 1947, produces thermosetting synthetic resins, molding compounds and varnishes. The parent organization has said that no changes in personnel, trademarks or operations are contemplated under the new organization.

## Socony-Vacuum Opens New Research Building

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has officially opened its new chemistry and physics laboratory at Paulsboro, N. J. The new building contains the main laboratories for most of the company's fundamental research, and contains facilities for the study of radioactive elements as tracers to assist in solving lubrication problems.

The new addition to the research and development department is directed by T. P. Simpson, and provides facilities for the work of some 120 chemists and forty-five physicists. Units of the new building have been equipped for various specialized research in discovery of new lubricants, conversion of waste gases into oils, discovery of new chemicals from petroleum, and the search for water resistant and crush proof fabrics.

## Spice Traders Adopt New Research Plan

A program of research and promotion designed to increase the use of spices in the United States was adopted unanimously last week at the forty-second annual convention of the American Spice Trade Association, held in the Astor hotel, New York.

Lester W. Jones, director of purchases for McCormick & Co., Baltimore, was elected president of the association, to succeed Ernest H. Winter, of H. P. Winter

**Lester W. Jones**
**Elected President**

& Co., New York. Harry J. Schlichting, secretary-treasurer of B. H. Old & Co., New York, was elected vice-president, and William Archibald, jr., partner in Van Norden & Archibald, New York, was elected treasurer.

The research and promotion plan is expected to raise between $40,000 and $60,000 for the industry's public relations fund. It will be financed by assessments on members according to the following:—

1. All buyers and sellers using ASTA contract terms for the sale of whole spices, spice seeds, and herbs in original packages or containers agree that each of them will pay $1 per $1,000 of invoice value to the association's research and public relations fund on every transaction within continental United States.

2. All grinders agree to pay a contribution of $1 per $1,000 of invoice value of all whole spices, spice seeds, and herbs imported direct.

3. All brokers and agents agree to pay contribution of 1 percent on brokerages and commissions earned and paid on whole spices, spice seeds, and herbs.

4. All sales memoranda and ASTA con-

—*Continued on page 66*

## Eagle-Picher, Northwest Lead Form Subsidiary

The Associated Lead & Zinc Company has been formed in the state of Washington by the Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Northwest Lead Company, Seattle, Wash., to engage in the manufacture of lead oxides and allied products.

Erection of the initial unit of the new company's plant, to be located adjacent to the Northwest Lead Company on Harbor Island, Seattle, will commence immediately. The parent companies have stated that the operation of the new company will be separate and distinct from existing facilities of either of them, and will in no way affect present manufacturing and selling policies of these firms.

The officers of the Northwest Lead Company will also be the managerial personnel of the Associated Lead & Zinc Company. Incorporators of the new company are:—Stanly A. Easton, president, Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company, Kellogg, Idaho, parent organization of Northwest Lead; J. M. Bowlby, president, Miles M. Zoller and Carl A. Geist, vice-presidents, Eagle-Picher Company; Roger H. Cutting, president, and H. P. Lawrence, vice-president, Northwest Lead Company, and Carl E. Croson, attorney and director of Northwest Lead.

## Dodge & Olcott Names Dowling to Sales Post

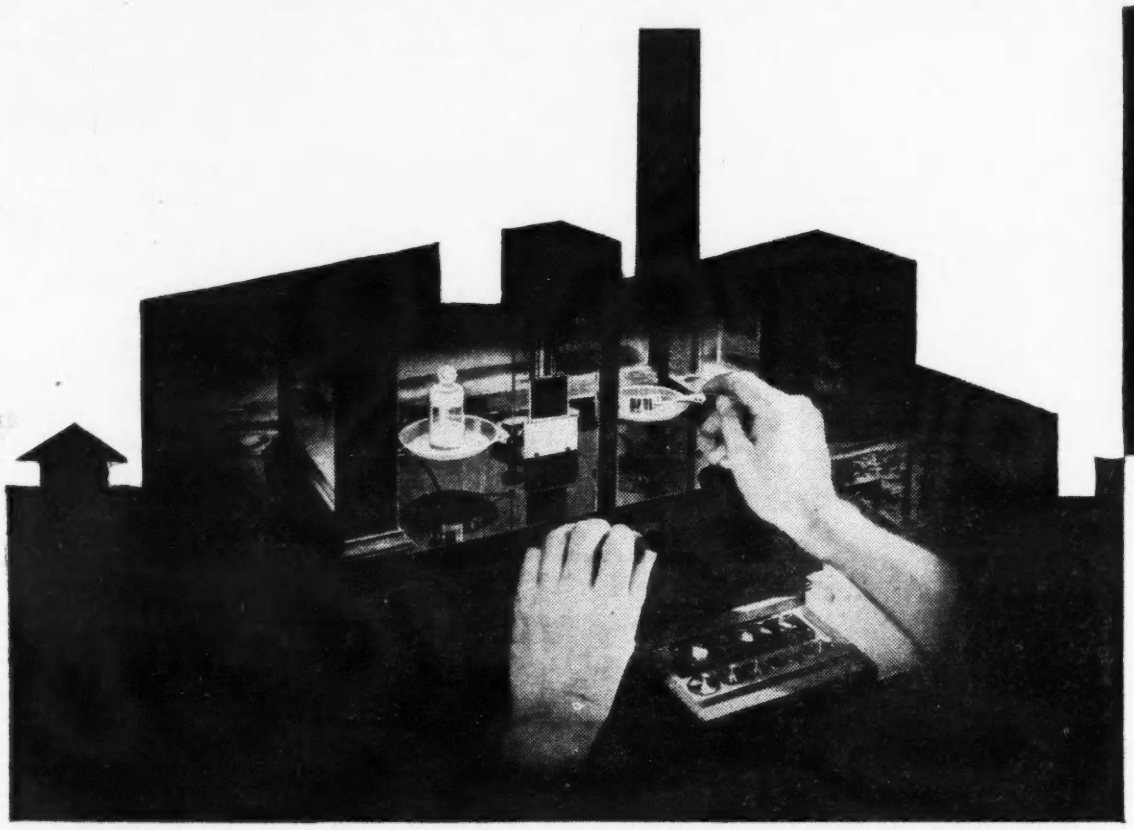
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, has appointed Arthur L. Dowling assistant sales manager. Mr. Dowling, who joined the Dodge & Olcott organization in 1946, has been in charge of the De Laire perfume department. In his new post he will direct merchandise sales under vice-president Charles O. Homan.

# HOW YOU CAN SAVE TIME

***Industry's chemists avoid repeating analyses when they use***

## Mallinckrodt

## ANALYTICAL REAGENTS



Each new lot of every **Mallinckrodt** reagent meets the same high standards as former lots.

The **Mallinckrodt A.R.** line gives you

**EXTRA QUALITY**—known in all laboratories for that vital *extra quality*.

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# Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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### Methionine

**Pharmaceutical**—Amino acid reputed valuable as a remedial agent and in fortifying oral and intravenous protein hydrolysates.

Enrichener for predigested proteins which are said to have had dramatic success in treating peptic ulcers and in the cure of nearly fatal starvation cases.

### 9:11-Octadecadiene-1-Carboxylic Acid

**Ink**—Starting point (Germ. 522486) in making esters, with the aid of polyhydric alcohols, said to be useful with rosin in making odorless printing ink vehicles.

### Orthocresyl Paratoluenesulphonate

**Adhesives**—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing cellulose esters.

**Ceramic**—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Cellulose Products**—Plasticizer for cellulose esters.

**Cosmetic**—Plasticizer in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters as base material.

**Electrical**—Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Glass**—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

**Leather**—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metal-Fabricating**—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

**Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer**—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters.

**Paper**—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

**Photographic**—Plasticizer in making films from cellulose acetate.

**Plactics**—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, and plastic materials from cellulose esters.

**Resins**—Plasticizer for resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

**Rubber**—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

**Stone**—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood**—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork and for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

### Para-Ditertiary-Butylbenzene

**Chemical**—Reactant in organic syntheses.

Starting point in making derivatives.

### Phenyl Isocyanate

**(Phenyl Carbonimide)**

**Chemical**—Intermediate in making synthetic organic chemicals.

Suggested for use in making textile finishing agents.

Suggested as starting point in making anilides, carbamates, dianilides, isocyanates, thiocarbamates, thiourethanes, ureas, urethanes.

**Pesticide**—Suggested as reactant in making herbicides.

**Resins**—Suggested as reactant in making alkyd resins.

# Health Assembly Ends Conference

Delegates to the National Health Assembly, called at the request of President Truman to map a ten-year program of national health improvement, ended their four-day meeting May 4 at the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., on a note of surprise and pleasure at the wide "areas of agreement" among the diverse elements represented among the 800 in attendance.

Oscar R. Ewing, administrator of the Federal Security Administration, under whose auspices the meeting was held, said that he hopes to have his report to the President ready in about a month or six weeks. Although the assembly, as a body, failed to take any definite action on compulsory health insurance, Mr. Ewing made it plain that such a recommendation will be one of the features of his report.

The assembly opened May 1 with fourteen sectional meetings covering the whole range of health problems from needs of medical personnel to community planning, improved nutrition and environmental sanitation. It closed with a festive luncheon in observance of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the United States Public Health Service. The conclave was financed by voluntary contributions of $45,000 from private medical and charitable foundations.

Attending the meeting were leading authorities in all fields of health and representatives of a vast number of labor, farm, consumer, cooperative, parent-teacher and other organizations. It was the first opportunity in ten years for professional and lay groups to discuss problems of national health. Mr. Ewing de-

*—Continued on page 60*

# AIC Elects Flett To Succeed Snell

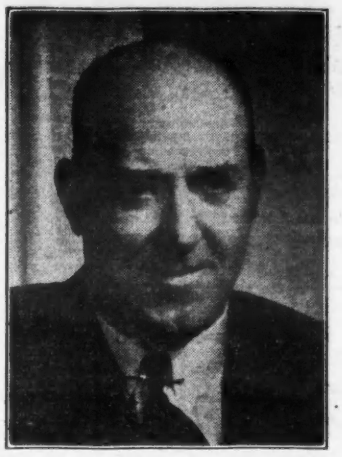
Lawrence H. Flett, director of the new products division of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has been elected president of the American Institute of Chemists, to succeed Dr. Foster D. Snell, of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, it was announced late Friday.

Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, head of the chemistry department and dean of the graduate school at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, has been elected vice-president.

The Institute's secretary, Dr. Lloyd Van Doren, chemical consultant, and its treasurer, Dr. Frederick A. Hessel, president of the Montclair Research Laboratories, Montclair, N. J., both have been reelected.

Councilors elected are Dr. M. L. Crossley, research director for American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; Dr. James R. Withrow, professor and chairman of the chemical engineering department at Ohio State University, and Dr. John M. McIlvain, administrative supervisor of the research and development department of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia.

# Celanese Director



George H. Richards, vice-president and treasurer of the Celanese Corporation of America, has been elected to the board of directors of the corporation. Mr. Richards joined the Celanese Corporation in 1941, at the time of its merger with Celluloid Corporation, with which he had been associated for a number of years.

# Science Foundation Bill Approved by Senate

The National science foundation bill (S. 2385) was passed unanimously by the senate last Wednesday and sent to the house for concurrent approval. A similar bill is now before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee and is expected to be taken up shortly.

The bill approved by the senate follows the lines of the measure passed last year by Congress, but vetoed by the President because of the curbs it would place upon the exercise of his constitutional power of seeing to it that an executive agency carries out administration policy.

Most of the President's objections have been removed from the present bill, however, by a revision that authorizes the appointment of a director of the foundation by the President who, with the advice of the foundation members, would make contracts for research and make the grants for studies and scholarships in the various colleges.

# WPB Chemical Bureau Ex-Employees to Meet

The Alumni Association of the Chemical Bureau of the War Production Board, composed of former employees of the bureau, will hold a cocktail party May 12 at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York. It will start at 6 p.m. Any former bureau men in New York at that time are invited to attend.

# Oil Chemists Elect C. P. Long President

C. P. Long, of Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, was elected president of the American Oil Chemists' Society at the thirty-ninth annual meeting held at the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, on May 4 to 6. V. C. Mehlenbacher, of Swift & Co., Chicago, was elected first vice-president.

Other officers elected were second vice-president, G. A. Crapple, Wilson & Co., Chicago; third vice-president, J. R. Mays, jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.; fourth vice-president, L. B. Parsons, Lever Brothers, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, H. L. Raschen, Swift & Co., and treasurer, J. J. Vellertsen, retired chief chemist of Armour & Co., Chicago.

The meeting was featured by the presentation of numerous technical papers on recent research in the field of oil chemistry.

Studies on oat oil were reported in a paper presented by H. A. Schuette, Orlando Tweet, Albert J. Milunaitis and Vincent P. Kuceski, all of the University of Wisconsin.

Morphological characteristics of the kernel require the use of solvent-extraction procedures for the recovery of oat oil, it was declared. The resulting product, according to the paper, contains much finely dispersed matter—proteins, starch, and phosphatides—the removal of which requires the use of centrifugal speeds probably beyond safe plant-operating conditions.

The effects of nine different solvents upon the characteristics and composition of the clarified oil were studied. The paper reported that palmitic acid is the predominating saturated acid of this oil; myristic and stearic acids must be regarded as minor components; oleic acid constitutes the major portion of the unsaturated fraction, although it is closely followed by linoleic.

The paper declared that no satisfactory proof for the presence of the tocopherols was obtained, and that for the presence of squalene is, for the present, interpreted as presumptive.

#### Arylstearic Acid Yield

The condensation of oleic acid with different aromatic compounds in the presence of Friedel and Craft type catalysts give rise to arylstearic acids covering quite a range in physical and chemical properties, according to a paper presented by A. J. Stirton, B. B. Schaeffer, Anna A. Stawitzke and Waldo C. Ault, of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

The paper discussed variables affecting the yield of products and the properties of the arylstearic acids from twenty-eight different aromatic compounds were presented.

It was reported that in certain instances solid crystalline arylstearic acids have been isolated for the first time from the condensation products. The use of oleic acid relatively free from linoleic acid does not improve the yield of arylstearic acid in the cases tried, it was stated, but results in products having notably better color.

#### Germinating Soybeans

Ralph T. Holman, of Texas A. & M. College, reported on changes in fat content, iodine number of fat linoleic and linolenic acid contents of the fat, chlorophyll and carotenoids, lipoxidase and catalase, followed during the germination of soybeans.

Conclusions were lipoxidase activity decreases at the time linoleic and linolenic acids decrease; catalase shows a sharp maximum on the fourth day after these

*—Continued on page 66*

# *Association Meeting Dates*

American Association of Cereal Chemists, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati Ohio, May 23-28.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.

American Dairy Science Association, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., June 14-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 7-10.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, November 7-10.

American Management Association, Production Conference, Palmer House, Chicago, May 13-14.

American Plant Food Council, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-16.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.

American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.

American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 7-10.

Chemical Market Research Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, June 3.

Congress of the Technology of Rubber, London, England, June 23-25.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades, Section, New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 24.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, May 23-26.

International Congress of Analytical Chemistry, Utrecht, Netherlands, June 1-3.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 3.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 14-16.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 2.

National Barrel and Drum Association, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20-22.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 21-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October 17-20.

Proprietary Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.

Society of American Bacteriologists, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., May 10-14.

Society of Chemical Industry, Edinburgh, Scotland, July 12-17.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 25-27.

Tanners Council of America, Leather Show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14-15.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 18-20.

# Tung Oil Industry Views Effects of Chinese Dumping

The problem of bringing to a halt the dumping of thousands of tons of black market Chinese tung oil into domestic consumer trade was debated at the annual convention of the American Tung Oil Association held recently in the Markham hotel, Gulfport, Miss. More than 250 growers and millers attended the two-day meeting.

Ed. C. Gay, president of the association, blamed the situation on Chinese exporters and speculators, many of them dealing in the black market, "in a crazy race for American dollars." The American tung oil industry is the goat in this operation, he declared.

Mr. Gay reported that the association appealed to Congress and succeeded in having revived the anti-dumping act.

"Bear in mind the industry is not seeking a ban on the importation of tung oil

*—Continued on page 79*

PURCHASE ORDER

XYZ PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY

126 CHESTNUT STREET
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

To: Merck and Co., Inc.
Rahway, New Jersey

Date: 2/19/48
Req. By:
Using Dep't: Production
Terms: 1/10 EOM, n/30 EO
F.O.B. Our Warehouse
Ship or Deliver To Our Warehouse

Delivery Desired: At Once

Furnish The Following Subject To All Conditions On Reverse Side:

| QUANTITY | DESCRIPTION | OUR CODE # | UNIT PRICE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Thiamine Hydrochloride | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Riboflavin | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Niacin | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Nia[illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | |
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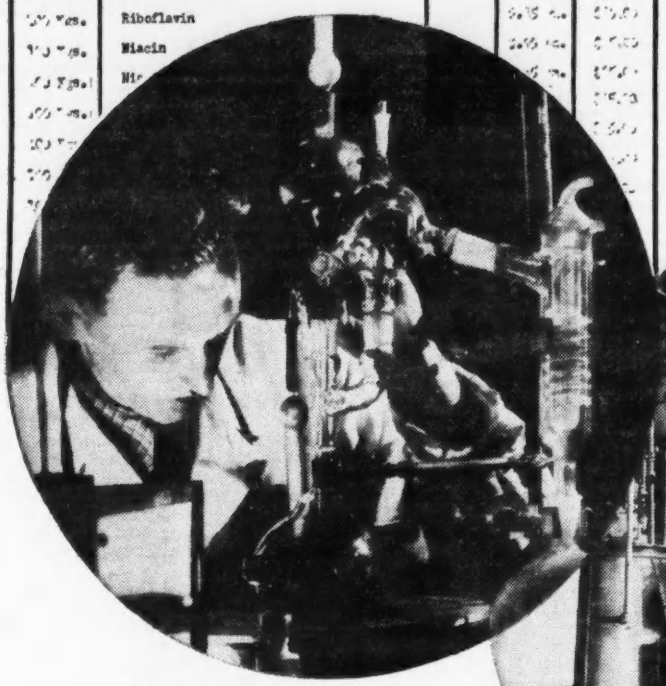
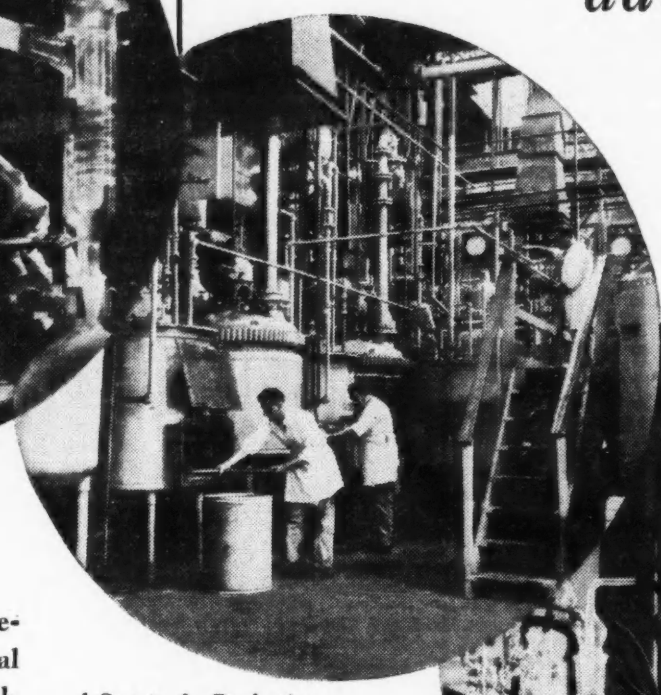
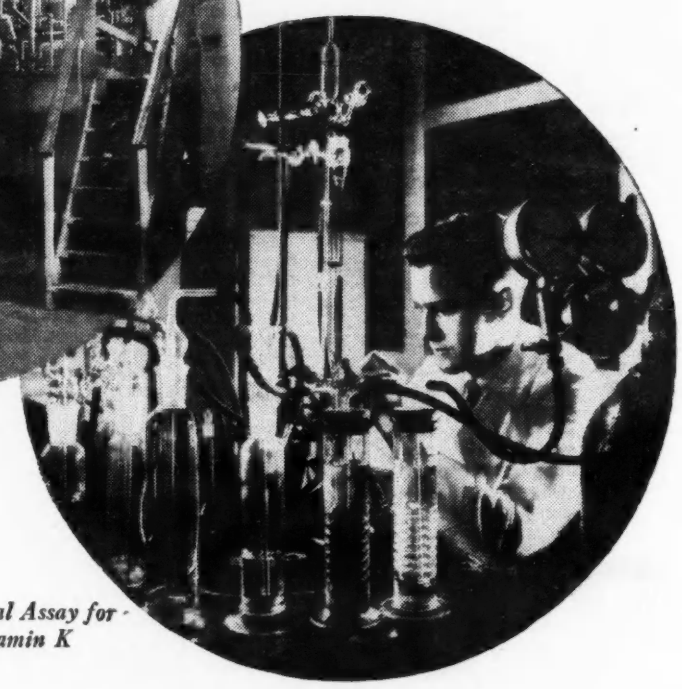
*you are buying definite advantages for your own products.*



*Distillation Procedure in Vitamin Production*



*A Step in the Production of Vitamin $B_1$*



*Chemical Assay for Vitamin K*

MERCK research has been directly responsible for many important original contributions to the synthesis, development, and large-scale production of pure vitamins and vitamin factors.

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**Thiamine Hydrochloride**
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**Niacin**
**Niacinamide**
**Niacinamide Hydrochloride**
**Pyridoxine Hydrochloride**
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**Biotin**
**Ascorbic Acid**
**Menadione**
**Vitamin $K_1$**
**Alpha-tocopherol**

We will be pleased to quote on your requirements.

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MERCK & CO., Inc. RAHWAY, N. J.

*Manufacturing Chemists*

# Current Market Quotations

## Chemicals and Related Materials

### May 7, 1948

**Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.**

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## A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. 11½- .12
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. 12 - .16
tanks, works .....lb. 09½- .10½

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms.....lb. 65 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. 22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 23 - .26
kgs .....lb. 28 - —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. 40 - 41
smaller lots .....lb. 41 - .42

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all E. .....lb. 13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. 14½- —
tanks frt. alld. E.....lb. 12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms., works..lb. 61 - —
bbls. works.....lb. 67½- —

Acetoacetortholuidide, bbls., works.lb. 75 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb 67 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, bbls., works .....lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 10½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb 08 - —
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 45 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. 55 - 60

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.....lb. 55 - 60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. .....lb. 48 - .51
smaller pkgs. .....lb. 54 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms.....lb. 38 - 44
smaller pkgs. .....lb. 47 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works.....lb 07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist. 28%, bbls... 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.08
60%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs.10.80 -11.05
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.07 -11.00
tanks, works .....100 lbs 7.62 - 8.62

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. 50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 51 - 64
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. 65 - 69

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.35

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. 20 - 22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots .. .....kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.27.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. 42 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. 44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. 47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. 54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. 55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. 58 - 59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. 55 - 56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. 56 - 57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. 58 - 59

Betanaphthoic, bbls., works....lb. 1.25 - 1.29

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.. .....ton.149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.124.80 -125.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.129.70 -130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.144.70 -145.00
less car lots, same basis.ton.149.70 -150.00
gran., bulk .....ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.119.70 -120.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.124.80 -125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.139.70 -140.00
less ton lots, same basis ton.144.70 -145.00
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls. .....lb. 4.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb 31 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb 35 - —
tankcars, works .....lb 33 - —

Cacodylic, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.50
Camphoric, natural, dms.....lb 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms.....lb 6.00 - 6.50
Capric, tech., dms.....lb 50 - .50½
Caprylic, 99% dms.....lb 50 - .50½
Castor oil, split, dms.....35½- .36¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.lb. 03 - —
l.c.l., works.....03½- 04½
tanks, works.....lb. 02½- —
Chromic, 99½%-99¾%, dms., c.l....lb. 21¾ Nom.
l.c.l .....lb. 22½- .23½
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Acid, citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls..lb. .25½- —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .24½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
kgs. .....lb. .26½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, bbls., mixed.....lb. .60 - .65
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .21½- .22¼
Corn oil, acd., dms.....lb. .22½- .23¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms.....lb. .22¼- .23¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. .....gal. 1.48 - 1.61
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.51 - 1.64
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.42 - 1.55
Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, nonret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles.gal .99 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.01 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - —
190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .91½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .93½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .83½- —
210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .65 - —
235° C to 271° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .68½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .70½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60½- —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.lb. .35 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F, bbls., works.....lb. 1.75 - 1.78
Folic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .14½
90% cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots.....lb. .28 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. .....lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - 19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, steel dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
48%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
52%, steel dms., works.....lb. 12½- —
60%, steel dms., works.....lb. 18½- —
70%, steel dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. 08 - 09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., nonreturn., Phila..lb. 084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis. .....lb. 085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.....lb. 75 - 77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis.....lb. 2.64 - —
L, bbls., works.....lb. .95 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. .....lb. 14½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .15 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. 24½- 24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. .....lb. 17¾- —
10 or less.....lb. 18½- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. 31¾- 32½
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44%, bbls., c.l. works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. 54 - 57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. 52 - 59
Laurent's, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms.....lb. .40 - 40½
60%, dms.....lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms.....lb. .3260- .3250
water white, dms.....lb. .3560- .3550
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. 26 - 30
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - 06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. 95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms..lb. .26 - .27
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls.....lb. 21½- 22½
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 -26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra .....lb 08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. 06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. 08¼- —

Acid, myristic, dist., dms.....lb. 45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6, disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)
Neville and Winthers, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works... .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.95
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works,...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works .....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra .....lb. 13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. 13 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. 11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. 13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red)
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works..lb .07 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb .09 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. 13½- .14
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .13½- .14¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14½- .15¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. 21¼- 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —
technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Paramethylhydroxyquinoline (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. .....lb. .80 - —
Paratoluidinemetasulphonic, bbls., wks. .....lb. .92 - .95
Peanut oil, acd., dms.....lb. .22½- .23¼
Perchloric, 60%, cbys, works.....lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works.....lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots .....lb 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 11½- 12
dilute, 10%, cbys., dms.....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, pgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Propionic, nat., dms., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb 22 - —
tanks, works.....lb 21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sp¹⁵⁄₁₅).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 2.75 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb .70 - .75
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l. works.....lb. .22½- .23¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .30½- .31½
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .33½- .34¼
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .87 - .90
Sulphonilic, CP, bots., works.....lb 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° cbys., c.l., E works. .....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.25 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works .....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works.....ton.15.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton.17.50 -18.50
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. 06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton.19.50 -20.50
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .22½- .23¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. .....lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots....lb 1.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. 41½- —
smaller lots.....lb. 42 - —
dms .....lb. 44 - 45
kgs. .....lb. 42½- —
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%...lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .62 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works... lb 20 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb 2.00 - 2.30
Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.65 - —

### Acacia—Alcohol, Salicyl

Aconite leaves, bls. .....lb 60 - 65
Root, bls. .....lb .90 - .95
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz.32.50 - —
cryst., potent bots.....oz.35.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 30½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - .42
tankcar works.....lb. 29½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. 60 - 65
Agar .....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Agaric, white, bls. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. 40 - 45
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls...lb. 2.65 - 2.70
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.70 - 2.75
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., c.l.....lb .70 - .76
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, amyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. 27 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. 25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss..lb. 18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss..lb. 19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Miss...lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Benzyl, cns.....lb. 72 - 80
dms. .....lb. 68 - 88
Butyl, normal, ferment. Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E....lb. .32 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. 18½- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E.....lb. 19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. 17 - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 12 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb .12½- .14
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. 10½- .12
tertiary, dms., c.l.....lb. 13½- —
l.c.l., dms .....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. 12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 26 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. 27 - —
tanks, works .....lb. 24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber cns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .94½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .98½- 1.03½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .87½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .95 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99 - 1.04
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .95 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99 - 1.04
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .93½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .97½- 1.02½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .86½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.00 - 1.05
tanks, same basis.....gal. .89 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss R..gal. .95½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99½- 1.04½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- 14½
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .14 - 15½
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 12½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss R..gal.18.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.18.09 -18.14
tanks, same basis.....gal.17.98 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., same basis. .....gal.19.02 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.19.06 -19.11
tanks, same basis.....gal.18.95 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 29½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 30½- —
tanks, works .....lb. 28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. 30 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. 21½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 23 - —
tanks, works .....lb. 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. 13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....gal. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
99% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. 65 - 70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. 60 - 68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works.lb. 12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 13 - —
tanks, works .....lb. 11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).

## Alcohol, Tetrahydrofurfuryl—Apomorphine

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .12¾- .13
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....oz. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. .....lb. .38 - .38¾
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls. .....lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works.....gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .35 - .40

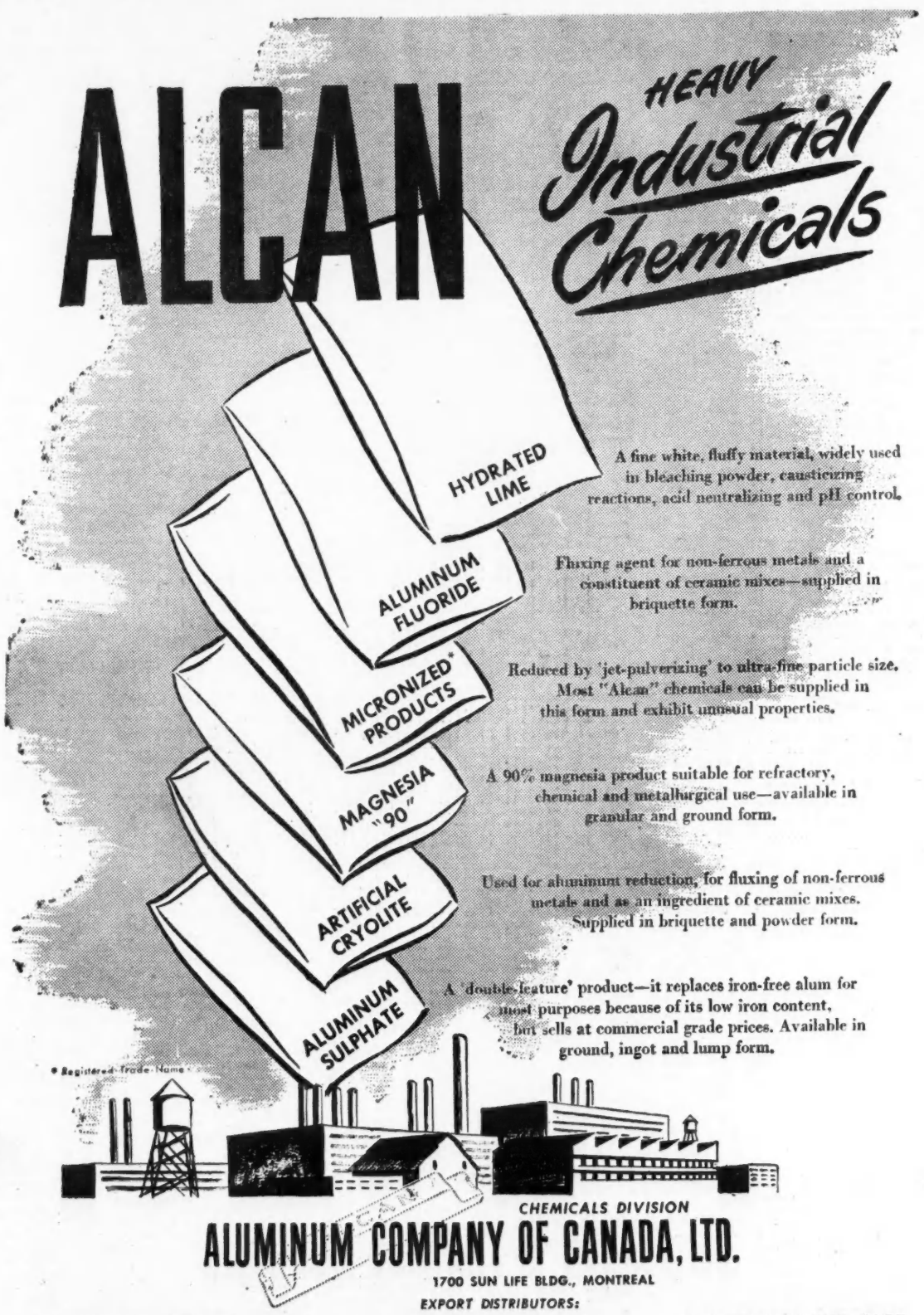
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works.....lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works...lb. .10½- .40
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 52.00 -56.00
l.c.l., works .....ton. 72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al$_2$O$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b ship't point...lb. .03 - 03½
ton lots, same basis.....lb. 03¼- 05½
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .03¾- .04

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, tech., 14-15% Al$_2$O$_3$, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
9-9½% Al$_2$O$_3$, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .72 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd..lb. .24½- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .43¾- —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. ..lb. .56 - .63
standard, dms. .....lb. .38 - .43
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms....lb. .93 - —
litho, dms.....lb. .47 - .62
standard, dms. .....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .43 - .44
varnish, stand., dms.....lb. .47 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .20½- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .45 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .45 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
less ton quantities.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton. 59.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra.....lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works....ton. 61.50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
tanks, works ($NH_3$ content)....ton. 65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms...lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars .....lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 320.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- .16¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. .16½- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 50% dms., works.. lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1....lb. .21¼- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton. 79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton. 50.00 -52.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 37.50 - —
Oleate, dms. .....lb. .39½- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton. 230.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works...lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton. 38.00 -40.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld....lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars...lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .14 - .17
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns. .....lb. .77 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .43½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .24 - .26
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star .....lb. .14½- .15
Cyprus, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .22½
Mexican, bgs., futures.....lb. .24½ Nom.
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .20½- .21
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns.....lb. 2.27 - 2.35
dms .....lb. 2.22 - 2.73
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .24 - .27
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - .33¼
Needle, cs.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28½
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .27½- .31
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¼- .32¾
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz. 23.20 -23.70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HEAVY Industrial Chemicals
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ALUMINUM FLUORIDE
MICRONIZED* PRODUCTS
MAGNESIA "90"
ARTIFICIAL CRYOLITE
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
A fine white, fluffy material, widely used in bleaching powder, causticizing reactions, acid neutralizing and pH control.
Fluxing agent for non-ferrous metals and a constituent of ceramic mixes—supplied in briquette form.
Reduced by 'jet-pulverizing' to ultra-fine particle size. Most "Alcan" chemicals can be supplied in this form and exhibit unusual properties.
A 90% magnesia product suitable for refractory, chemical and metallurgical use—available in granular and ground form.
Used for aluminum reduction, for fluxing of non-ferrous metals and as an ingredient of ceramic mixes. Supplied in briquette and powder form.
A 'double-feature' product—it replaces iron-free alum for most purposes because of its low iron content, but sells at commercial grade prices. Available in ground, ingot and lump form.
* Registered Trade Name

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1700 SUN LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL

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ALUMINUM IMPORT CORP. — NEW YORK BUENOS AIRES SAO PAULO

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CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

### Archil Extract—Blue, Soda

Archil extract, bbls..... lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .22 - .23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..... oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. ..... lb. 16 - 17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls c.l..... lb No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls..... lb No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l..... lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton. 76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton. 98.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton. 51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 41.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton. 21.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton. 27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton. 27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 27.00 - —

Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l. ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l..... ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l..... ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton. 55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines, ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-330° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton. 29.00 - —
fet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton 29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works, lb. 06½- —
process form, bgs., works ..... lb. 05¾- 12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton. 27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton. 22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis..... ton 24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis..... ton. 15.00 - —
Atropine, bots..... oz. 10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots..... oz. 8.90 - 9.85

## B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. .....lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. .....lb 4.75 - —

Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton. 67.50 -75.00
small lots, works.....ton. 74.50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. 25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .13
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works .....lb. 12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up.....lb. .48 - .49
smaller lots.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .11 - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.....ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 33.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 46.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines....ton. 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)

Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Root, bls .....lb. .65 - .70
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works..ton 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. 35% 42¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .379 - .474
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .26½- —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .27½- —
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb .85 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms. ret., works..gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld up to 2c..gal. .21 - —
W Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis..gal .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. .....lb .20 - .28
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works..lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb .60 - 1.00
dms .....lb .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms .....lb 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns.....lb 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb 1.85 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. .....lb 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb .30 - .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works. lb. 23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- .30
l.c.l., works .....lb. .29½- .32
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .70 - —
Betapicolin, 90% ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Biotin, cryst. .....gram. 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.80 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. .....lb 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms.....lb. 3.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 13½- —
cs., l.c.l., ship. point.....lb. .17 - .18
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 14½- .22¾
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb .08 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .13¼- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l, works. lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .1125- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08¾- .10¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10 - .11
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .10
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l. .....ton. 26.00 -31.00
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product.. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 90.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton. 108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton. 113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 71.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 6.50 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis.....lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis. lb. .89 - —


Can You Use This Versatile, Economical Catalyst?

BORON FLUORIDE ETHERATE

$C_2H_5 > O.BF_3$
$C_2H_5$

Alkylated Phenols
Paints & Varnishes
Gums
Bodied Oils
High Octane Gasolines
Resins
Esters
Intermediates

Boron Fluoride Etherate is an unusually versatile liquid catalyst, offering multiple advantages and economies for a wide range of reactions, including polymerization, alkylation, arylation, condensation, isomerization, esterification, cyclization. It combines the catalytic properties of $BF_3$ with the ease of handling and exact dispensability of a liquid. In operation after operation it has proved superior to many other catalysts because:

- Smaller quantities have greater catalytic activity.
- Little or no extraneous material is introduced into the system.
- Reactions are moderated or more easily controlled.
- Operating temperature ranges are wider.
- Yields are increased.
- Separations are easier and no bulky sludges are formed.
- Properties of end-products are improved.
- More reactions are carried to completion.
- Fewer undesirable waste materials result.

Boron Fluoride Etherate is available in 5-, 20- and 55-gallon drums for commercial applications as well as in one- and five-pound bottles for research purposes. For experimental samples and list of technical references on uses, etc., please make request on business letterhead.

**Possible Uses of BORON FLUORIDE Etherate as Catalyst for:**

1 Polymerization and co-polymerization of mixed unsaturates.

2 Selective esterification of mixtures of organic acids.

3 Cyclization of synthetic and natural elastomers after polymerization or in starting from monomers.

4 Condensation of modified phenolics.

5 Preparation of alkyl phenols.

6 Refining of aromatic and paraffinic solvents by polymerization of the olefins they contain.

7 Increasing viscosity of semi-drying and drying oils.

8 Modification of mixtures of esters and acids by polymerizing conjugated compounds selectively.

**OTHER $BF_3$ CATALYSTS:** Fully equipped to handle gaseous $BF_3$ in producing its compounds with other complex-forming chemicals, Baker & Adamson is ready to work with you in the development of $BF_3$ catalysts to meet your specifications. This is of special significance since $BF_3$ can often be coordinated with products entering into the reactions in which it is the active catalyst.

REAGENTS
B&A
BAKER & ADAMSON QUALITY
STANDARD OF PURITY
FINE CHEMICALS

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GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Offices from Coast to Coast

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis...lb. .23 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - .20
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls....lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis....lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton 50 00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60 00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 65 00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 60.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60 00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 74.50 - 76 00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 94.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 99.20 -99.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 119 20 -119.50
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton 44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 98.20 -98.50

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., divd.....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works...lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works.....lb. .02¾- .05¼
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, works, paper bgs., l.c.l..lb. .06¾- .11½
Italian type, bgs., works.....lb. .10¾- .14
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works.. lb. .05¾- .11½
Italian type, bbls., works.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05¼- .05¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- .06
raw, American, bgs., same basis. lb. .05¼- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .05½- .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .11
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .067 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb. .30½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., divd. E. or Miss..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.23
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, divd.....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —

Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .80 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

## C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns.....lb. 4.89 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., divd lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., divd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red)
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more....lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb. 65 - 66
Calamus root, dom., bgs.....lb. .35 - .45
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 - 85
peeled, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1 000.000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works. gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works. gram 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works....unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.,..100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 10½- .11¼
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .75 - 85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton 107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton 22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars. ton 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton 30.00 -59.00
Cyanide, dms., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns.....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns.....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms...lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., divd. E. of Rockies..dm. 24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs. 19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars.....lb 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., divd..lb. .23½- —
5% Cd, dms., divd.....lb. .28¾- —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....gram .07½- —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton 75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works. lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30

## Blue, Ultramarine—Caramel Coloring

Calcium phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., 6.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works .....lb. 05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 76%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.....lb. .59 - .69
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms.....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots..lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Russian, bgs.....lb. 6.25 - 650
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.....lb 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. 1.25 - —

SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake & Solid
DIMETHYLANILIN
BLEACHING POWDER 70%
METATOLUENEDIAMINE
ANILIN OIL
DINITROANILIN
RESORCIN USP Recrystallized
CAUSTIC SODA Solid
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
FORMIC ACID 85%
PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%
GLUCOSE 45° Bé
ATABRINE TABLETS
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DIRECT BLACK
SULPHUR BLACK

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## Caraway Seed—Cloves

Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works, lb. 1.55 - —
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb .51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- —
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .07½- —
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.....lb .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .08¼- —
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .08½- —
zone 4, c.l., frt. alld.....lb .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .08 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, USP, cbys....lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
medium, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Indian, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, cryst., research grade, tins, works..gram. 5.00 - —
in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd. gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
tech., tins, works.....lb. .67½- —
diluted, dry powd., 3,350 A units per gm., bots., works..lb. .70 - —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works..lb.37.80 - —
50,000 A units, per gram., bots., works..lb 7.87 - —
3,330 A units per gram, bots., works..lb. 85 - —

Carvol, bots.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .38 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .33 - .35
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .29 - .31
rennet precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .36 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
thinquill, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb .11 - .11½
broken, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
medium, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
thin, bls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Yunnan, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cassia fistula bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports.. long ton.155.00 - —
Siam, c.&f. Pacific coast..long ton.175.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.27.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.39.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures..lb. .26 - .27
Indian, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
futures, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .56 - —
granules, ctns., same basis....lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - .59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. 53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .51 - .57
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .52 - .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47 - .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs.....lb. .51 - .55
Roman, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton.50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.39.50 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works.....ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .046¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .049¾- —
tanks .....lb. .039¾- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1165- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1170- .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..net ton.16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.....ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. 45 - 50
Hydrate, jars .....lb. .90 - 95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works.....lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points.....lb. .09 - .15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloro-ortho-toluidine (Red KB base), bbls..lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
25-lbs., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb.12.00 -14.38
jars, dms., smaller lots.....lb.14.75 -15.35
Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib, dms., works....lb. 2.20 - —
Dibydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¼- —
8¾%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. 24 - 27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls. .....lb. 54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots. .....lb. 7.11 - —
Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-in., cs..lb. 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .96 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns. 100 ozs. oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works. lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .35 - .35½
due soon .....lb. .35 - .35½
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.75 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
futures, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½


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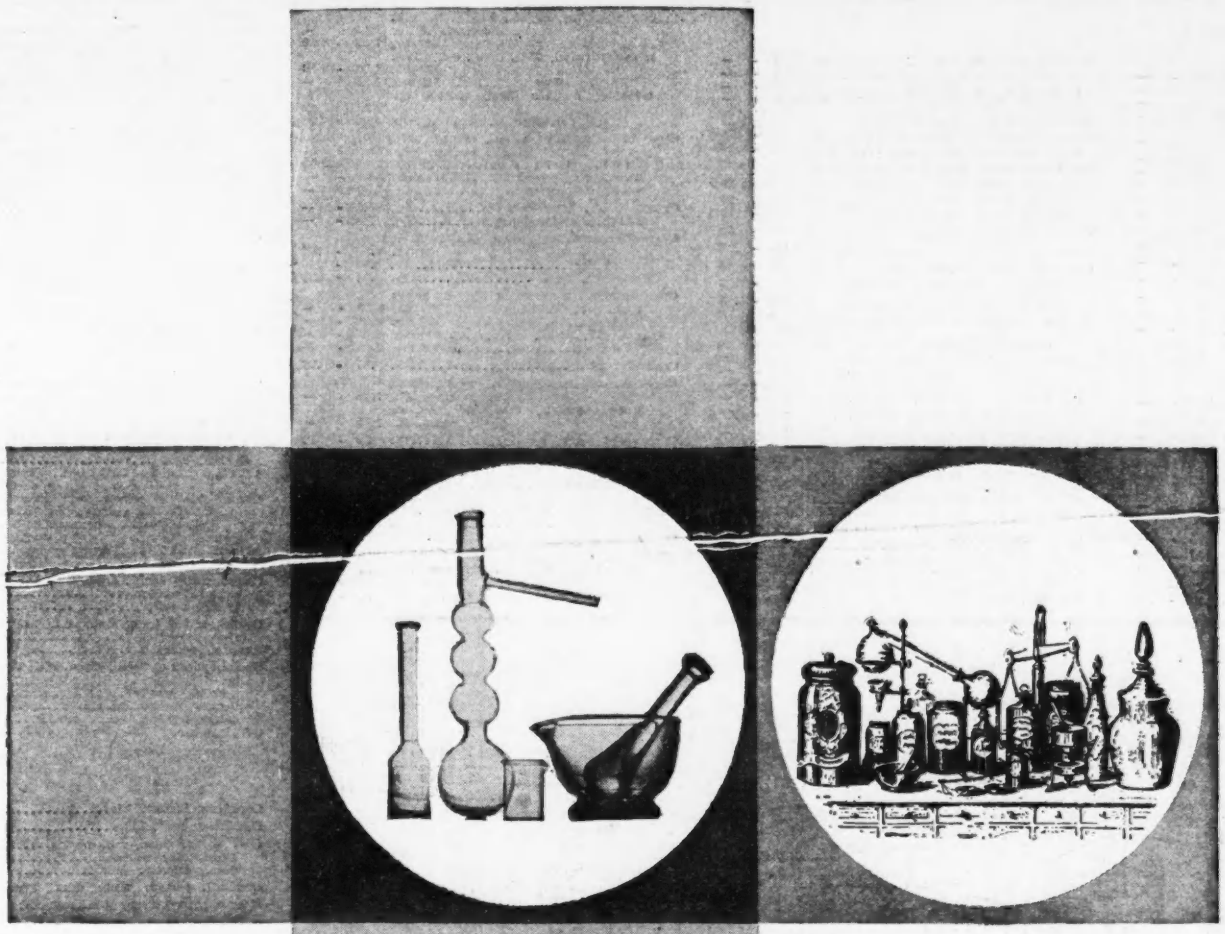

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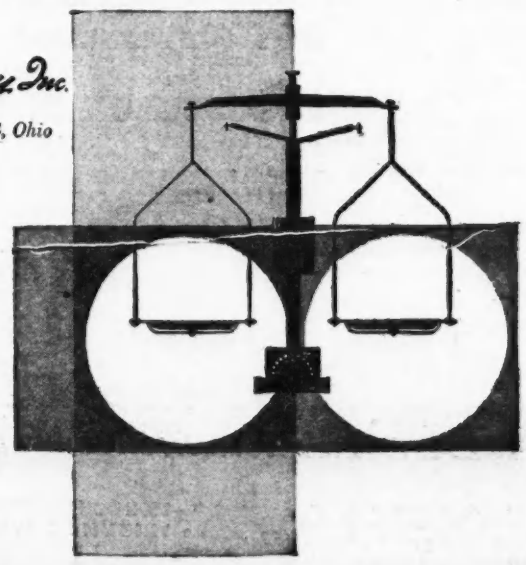


## Coaltar—Diethylaminoethanol

Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas crude, resale, dms., c.l., works..dm. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl. 11.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾-
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed, grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½-
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb. .56 - —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .65 - —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .61¼-
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .37 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .78 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .89 - .91
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. .19 - .19
Blue, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30¼
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures....lb. .21 - .23
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .70 - .75
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .27 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .18¼-
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.....lb. .26¼- .26¾
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45¾-
14.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .44½-
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .28 - .30
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt ald.lb. .21 - .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms..lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .39½- —
Copper sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 13.55 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .21½- .22¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .23½
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports.....ton. 305.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports.....ton. 311.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures. lb. .06½- .07
Italian, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.53 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.58 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.89 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .39 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E..ton. 52.00 -53.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, com., USP, crup, or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt..lb. .35½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.....gal. .19½- .21½
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works..gal. .29 - —
Eardwood, N. F., bots., cbys.....lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17¼- .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .18¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .19¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .38 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works.....lb. .30½- —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs.....lb. .70 - .75
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .60 - .70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Cutch, extract, 55% tan., bgs., ex dock..lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.55 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 - —

## D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .60 - .72
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .31½- —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga..ton. 39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark.....ton. 41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss.....ton. 39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn.....ton. 39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works.....ton. 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19½
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.64 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.79 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.38 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.82 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.48 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.92 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.63 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.23 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.38 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
imp., bgs.....lb. .1165- .1185
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 6.35
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 50.00 -52.00
California.....ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton. 62.00 - —
California.....ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - .38½
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
tanks.....lb. .35½- .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .74½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .73 - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dibutylmetaphenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Dibutylparaphenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .95 - —
Dichloroaniliin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, flb. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald....lb. .28 - —
Dicoumaral, bots., works.....lb. 18.00 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works....lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, flb. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .46½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
tanks.....lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .31½- .33½
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .32½- .34
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .30 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .71 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .75 - —

BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diethylanilin, dms | lb. | 48 | - — |
| Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. | lb. | .16½ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18½ | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .15 | - — |
| Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .40 | - — |
| Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works | lb. | 26 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .26½ | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .24½ | - — |
| Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .27½ | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .28 | - — |
| Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .18 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .18½ | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .16½ | - — |
| Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .24 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .24½ | - — |
| Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .22 | - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .22½ | - — |
| tanks | | .20½ | - — |
| Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works | lb. | No prices | |
| Diethylstilbestrol, bots. | kilo. | 330.00 | - — |
| Digitalin, cryst., bots. | gram | 18 00 | -19 00 |
| powd., bots. | gram | 1 25 | - 1 75 |
| Digitalis leaves, dms. | lb. | 1 05 | - 1 15 |
| Stearate, bbls., c. | lb | 40 | — |
| Diglycol laurate, dms. | lb. | 32 | - — |
| Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. | lb | 35 | - — |
| Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms. | lb. | 95 | - 1.00 |
| smaller containers | lb. | 1 05 | - 1 40 |
| Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works | lb. | .19 | - — |
| Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .07 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .07½ | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | 05½ | - — |
| Dillseed, decorticated, bgs. | lb. | .16 | Nom. |
| dewhiskered, bgs. | lb. | .11¼ | - .11¾ |
| Dimethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., divd | lb. | .27½ | - — |
| l.c.l., divd | lb. | .28 | - — |
| tanks, divd. | lb. | 26 | - — |
| Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | 86¼ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .86¾ | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | 85¼ | - — |
| Sulphate ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. | lb. | 15 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .16 | - — |
| ret. 10-gal. dms., works | lb. | 16½ | - — |
| Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% | lb. | 38½ | -48½ |
| 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% | lb. | .38 | - — |
| l.c.l., works, basis 100% | lb. | 38½ | - — |
| tanks, works, basis 100% | | 35 | - — |
| Dimethylaniln, dms., c.l. | lb. | .21 | - .25¾ |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .25 | - .29¾ |
| Dinitroaniln, dms., frt. equald. | lb. | 50 | |
| Dinitrobenzene, bbls. | lb. | .16 | - .21¾ |
| Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms. | lb. | 14 | - 17 |
| Dinitrophenol, bbls. | lb. | .22 | - .26¾ |
| Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. | lb. | 07 | - .08½ |
| refd., dms. | lb. | .17¾ | - .18¾ |
| Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works | lb. | 15 | - — |
| Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .42¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .43¾ | - — |
| tanks, frt. alld. | lb. | 40¾ | - — |
| Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd. | lb. | .48 | - — |
| smaller lots, divd. | lb. | .50 | - — |
| Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .20 | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | 21 | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .19 | - — |
| Dip oil (see fat acid ois). | | | |
| Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South. | gal. | 38 | - 51 |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 39 | - 54 |
| N. Y. whse. | gal. | 53 | - 58 |
| steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. | gal. | 50 | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 53 | - 62 |
| Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .15 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .16 | - 20 |
| Oxide, perfume grade, cns. | lb. | .48 | - 61 |
| dms. | lb. | .45 | - 56 |
| Diphenylamine, bbls. | lb. | 25 | - — |
| Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots | lb. | .35 | - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .40 | - — |
| Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .29 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .30 | - — |
| Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .94 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .95 | - — |
| Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock | ton. | 63.00 | - — |
| Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls. | lb. | .27 | - .28 |
| imp., N.F., cut, bls. | lb. | 35 | - .40 |
| Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls. | lb. | .12 | - .14 |
| Dragon's blood, drops, cs. | lb. | .45 | - .47 |
| mass, cs. | lb. | 1.50 | - 1.55 |
| reeds, cs. | | No stocks | |

**Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 14.85 | - — |
| No. 2, cns. | lb. | 14.85 | - — |
| Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 14.85 | - — |
| No. 2, cns. | lb. | 19.25 | - — |
| No. 3, cns. | lb. | 30.25 | - — |
| Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 3.20 | - — |
| No. 2, cns. | lb. | 4.00 | - — |
| Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 6.60 | - — |
| No. 2, cns. | lb. | 4.00 | - — |
| No. 3, cns. | lb. | 19.25 | - — |
| No. 4, cns. | lb. | 6.35 | - — |
| No. 32, cns. | lb. | 4.55 | - — |
| Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 9.35 | - — |
| No. 3, cns. | lb. | 2.90 | - — |
| No. 4, cns. | lb. | 2.90 | - — |
| No. 5, cns. | lb. | 3.45 | - — |
| No. 6, cns. | lb. | 2.45 | - — |

**Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 9.15 | - — |
| Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. | lb. | 13.55 | - — |
| Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 13.55 | - — |
| Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. | lb. | 13.55 | - — |
| No. 6, cns. | lb. | 13.55 | - — |
| No. 7, cns. | lb. | 12.45 | - — |
| Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. | lb. | 9.15 | - — |
| No. 4, cns. | lb. | 16.85 | - — |
| No. 5, cns. | lb. | 4.75 | - — |
| No. 10, cns. | lb. | 17.40 | - — |
| Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. | lb. | 3.10 | - — |
| No. 9, cns. | lb. | 3.10 | - — |
| No. 10, cns. | lb. | 2.50 | - — |
| No. 11, cns. | lb. | 1.85 | - — |
| No. 12, cns. | lb. | 2.50 | - — |
| No. 17, cns. | lb. | 9.15 | - — |
| No. 18, cns. | lb. | 20.15 | - — |
| No. 21, cns. | lb. | 3.95 | - — |
| No. 22, cns. | lb. | 9.15 | - — |
| No. 28, cns. | lb. | 20.70 | - — |
| No. 33, cns. | lb. | 14.65 | - — |
| Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 13.55 | - — |
| No. 2, cns. | lb. | 13.55 | - — |
| Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. | lb. | 9.15 | - — |
| No. 8, cns. | lb. | 9.15 | - — |
| No. 10, cns. | lb. | 11.35 | - — |
| No. 11, cns. | lb. | 11.35 | - — |
| No. 22, cns. | lb. | 9.15 | - — |
| No. 33, cns. | lb. | 14.65 | - — |
| No. 37, cns. | lb. | 13.55 | - — |

**Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 13.55 | - — |
| Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 13.55 | - — |
| Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 11.35 | - — |
| No. 3, cns. | lb. | 24.00 | - — |
| Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 9.15 | - — |

**Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black, blue, No. 550 | lb. | 61 | - — |
| Jet, No. 551 | lb | 66 | - — |
| Brown, R, conc. | lb | 1.04 | - — |
| Orange R, brilliant | lb | 67 | - — |
| Red, 4 B, conc. | lb. | 1.03 | - — |
| Yellow, C | lb. | 88 | - — |
| FN, conc. | lb | 91 | - — |

**Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auramine, O | lb. | 1.54 | - — |
| Black, basic, blue | lb. | 91 | - — |
| Jet | lb. | .91 | - — |
| Blue, methylene, 2 B conc. | lb. | 1.21 | - — |
| Brown, Bismarck, R, conc. | lb. | 61 | - — |
| Chrysodine, R, extra | lb | 44½ | - — |
| Y, extra | lb | 48 | - — |
| Fuchsine, conc | lb | 2.03 | - — |
| Green, Malachite, conc. | lb. | 1.64 | - — |
| Rhodamine, B | lb. | 4.37 | - — |
| Safranine, Y, conc. | lb. | 2.19 | - — |
| Violet, methyl, B. | lb. | .87 | - — |

**Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black, acid blue, B, extra | lb | 61 | - — |
| Orange, acid, Y, conc. | lb. | 36 | - — |
| Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. | lb. | 79 | - — |

**Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlet, cresine, MOO | lb. | 1.12 | - — |
| Yellow, azo-, conc. | lb. | 81 | - — |
| Fast light, 8 G, extra | lb. | 1 09 | - — |
| Methanil, conc. | lb. | .70 | - — |

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c higher; tins, 10c higher.

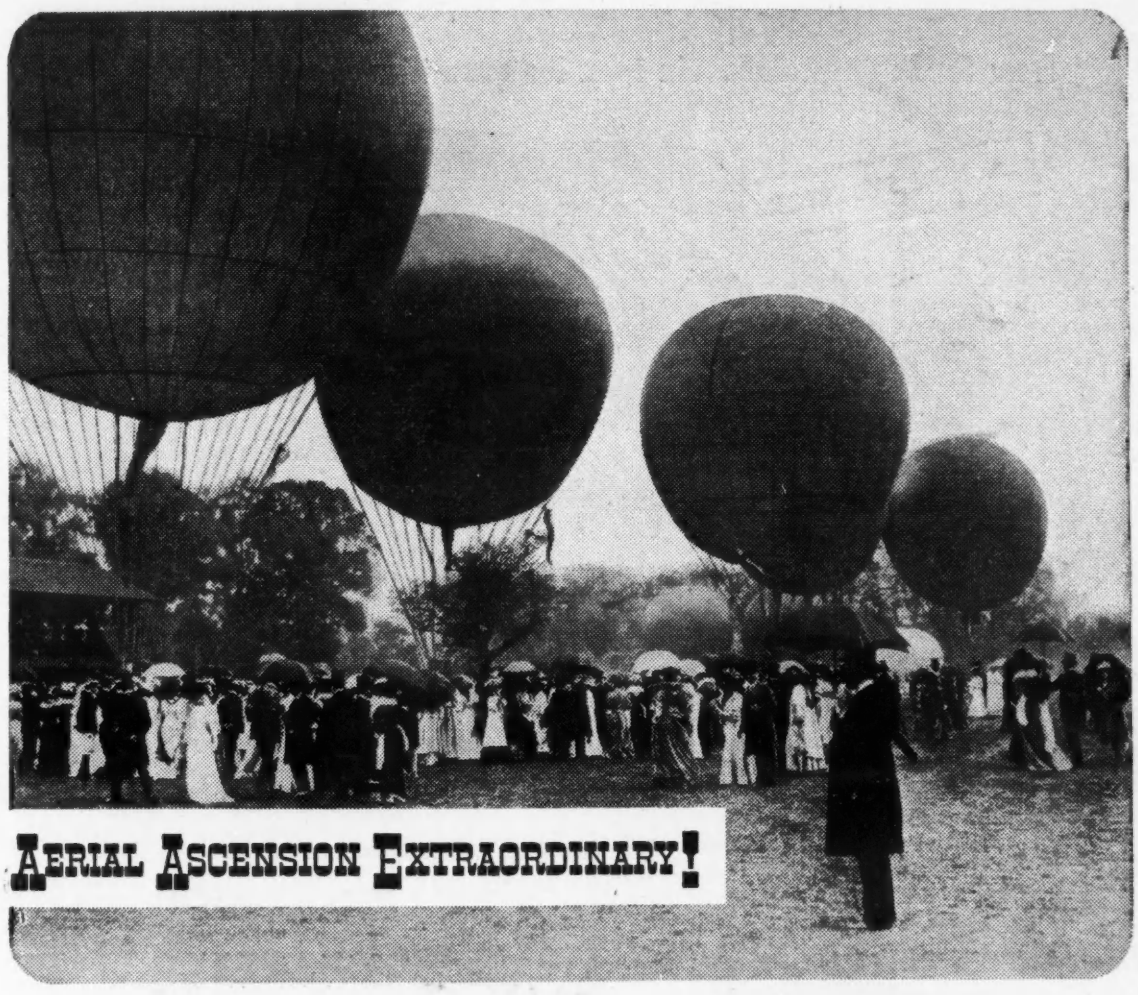
## E

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Echinacea root, bls. | lb. | .50 | - .55 |
| Egg albumen (see Albumen) | | | |
| Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. | lb. | .99 | - 1.02 |
| tanners, bbls. | lb. | .06 | - .07 |
| Elder flowers, bright, bls. | lb. | .50 | - .55 |
| Elecampane root, bls. | lb | 35 | - 40 |
| Elm bark, grinding, bls. | lb. | 35 | - 36 |
| powd., bbls., bxs. | lb. | 48 | - 54 |
| select, bndls. | lb. | .70 | - .75 |
| Emetine hydrochloride, bots. | oz. | 53 50 | -54.00 |
| Ephedra herb, bls. | lb. | 20 | - .21 |
| Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. | oz. | 84 | - — |
| hydrous, bots., 100 ozs. | oz. | .78 | - — |
| Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. | oz. | 60 | - — |
| Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. | oz | 67 | - — |
| powd., tins, 100 ozs. | oz | 58 | - — |
| Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | 36½ | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .37 | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .35 | - — |
| Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. | gram | 60 | - .70 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 2.80 | - — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 3.05 | - — |
| USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 2 50 | - — |
| l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. 1 withdrawal, | 100 lbs | 3.25 | - — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs. | 3.50 | - — |

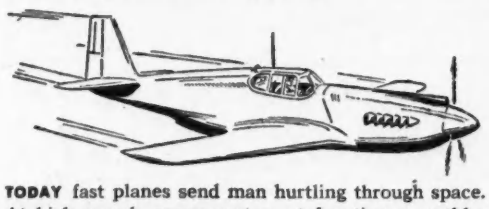
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Baltc., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ergot, USP, cns. | lb. | 1 25 | - 1 30 |
| Eserine, bots. | oz. | 55.00 | -56.00 |
| Sulphate, bots. | oz | 60 00 | -61 00 |
| Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate). | | | |
| Amyl, dms., c.l., works | lb. | 095 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb | 102 | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | 085 | - — |
| Butyl, dms., l.c.l., divd. | lb. | 31 | - — |
| Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate). | | | |
| Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, frt. equald. | lb. | .13½ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .14 | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | 12½ | - — |
| Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric). | | | |
| Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd | lb. | 06 | - — |
| l.c.l., divd. | lb. | 06½ | - — |
| tanks, divd. | lb. | 04½ | - — |
| Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs. | lb. | 98 | - 1.10 |
| Sulphuric, conc., dms. | lb | 18 | - 23 |
| USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns. | lb. | .75 | - 1.00 |
| synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | 18 | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .19 | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | 16 | - — |

AERIAL ASCENSION EXTRAORDINARY!

In the Gay Nineties when daring "aeronauts" were making breathtaking flights propelled only by the breeze... Esso Standard had just begun to study and experiment with light fraction petroleum refining.



**TODAY** fast planes send man hurtling through space. At high speeds every part must function smoothly, which is one of the reasons manufacturers insist on dependable Esso Solvents in the fabrication of shock absorbers, brake linings, tires and other important aircraft equipment. Esso Solvents are used today in everything from toy balloons to modern blimps, from furniture polish to building materials, from automobiles to textiles... wherever uniform high quality and stability is required.

**WHATEVER** your manufacturing process... whatever your solvents requirements... you can be sure that Esso Solvents and our staff of technical experts can help you solve your problem. Call or write our office nearest you.

**ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY**
Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Baltimore, Md. Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

**ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA**
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Ethyl Acetate—Glycerin

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18½- —
99% dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - .21½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18½- .18¾
NF, dms.....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .56½- —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .60½- 66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works.lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.....lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bots.....gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Formate, cns., lb., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
dms., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
Ethyl formate, dms.....lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Methycrylate, M 2, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available $SiO_2$, dms., works.lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .12 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies...lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .08½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works....lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.....lb. 50 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime USP XII.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .16

## F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works.ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works.ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works....lb. .13½- —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.65
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs Balto. area..ton125.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton110.00 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
blonde, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Husks, bgs.....lb. .72 - .73
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.45.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines.....ton.40.00 - —
noncontract c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.45.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.38.50 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more, $CaF_2$ bulk, c.l., mines..ton.34.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.33.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.32.00 - —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0695- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0745- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb .0580- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0420- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0445- —
uninhibited, tanks, works.....lb. .0400- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton.30.00 - —
Tex. mines.....ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
tanks.....lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —

## G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works.lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .107½- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks...gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks.gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks. gal. .105 - .1225
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks.gal. .115 - —
natural, 26-70, octane group 3, tanks. gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd....lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns, dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
prime.....lb. 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. No stocks
unbleached, bgs., futures.....lb. .26 - .30½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .29 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
No. 3, futures.....lb. .17 - .17½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .21 - .24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26
58/82, bgs., c.l. same basis....lb. .23 - .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jelly in grams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
pulverized, 60 jelly in grams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
hide, 109-121 (jelly in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .28 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27 - .29
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 39½- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. 39½- .40¼
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks.....lb. 39½- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .41¼
tanks.....lb. 39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. 39½- .41¼
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks.....lb. 39½- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb. 39¾- .40¼
l.c.l.....lb. 39¾- .40¾


From SHELL CHEMICAL ... in tank car quantities

A NEW SUPERIOR

Alkylated Aromatic

for the manufacture of detergents with exceptional wetting and emulsifying properties

If you work with detergents of the alkyl aryl sulfonate type, you may be interested in Shell Chemical's new alkylated aromatic. This material offers you an intermediate for the manufacture of detergents with the superior wetting, emulsifying, suspending and dispersing properties necessary in a fine product. In addition, *it can bring you new opportunities to increase your manufacturing efficiency.*

This new alkylated aromatic is both light in color and free from odor ... of uniform quality and high purity.

Why not examine its possibilities in your own plant?

**TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Average Molecular Wt. | 260 |
| Boiling Range, °C | 290 - 325° |
| Specific Gravity, 20/20°C | 0.8690 - 0.8715 |
| Color, Platinum-Cobalt | 140 max. |
| Flash Point, °F | 290 |
| Refractive Index, $n_D^{20}$ | 1.4900 - 1.4910 |

Among the many other Shell Chemical products are Tertiary Butyl Alcohol, Diacetone Alcohol and Acrolein.

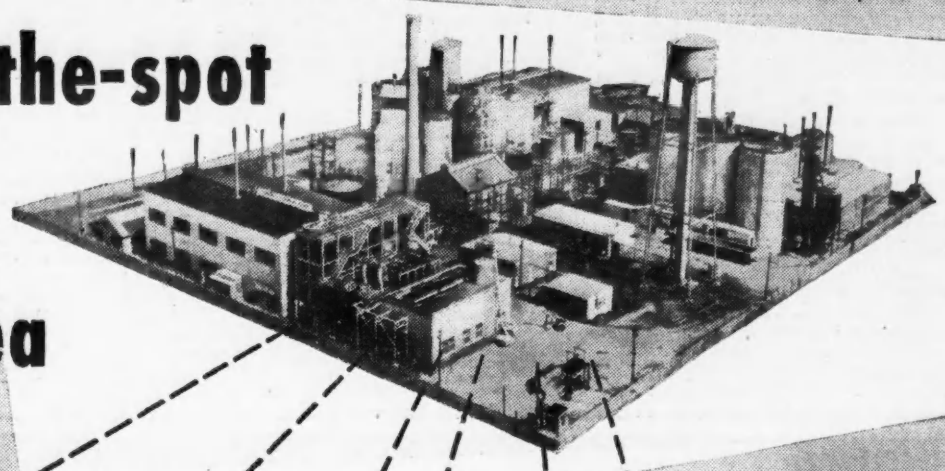
*A letterhead request to any of the Shell Chemical district offices listed below will bring you complete technical information and a sample.*

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 • 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit

Plant and Laboratories of the Cornwell Chemical Corporation conveniently located on the Delaware River, Cornwells Heights (just outside of Philadelphia).



# your johnny-on-the-spot supplier in the Philadelphia area

**SULPHURIC ACID**
66°—98%

**NITRIC ACID**
36° 38° 40° 42°

**MIXED ACID**
to order

**ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION**
32°

**ANHYDROUS GLAUBER'S SALT**

**MURIATIC ACID**
18° 20° 22°

**DINITRO-CHLOROBENZENE**
—minimum setting point 46° Centigrade

Acids delivered in tankwagons, carboys (13 and 6½ gals.) and 750 lb. drums.

Dinitrochlorobenzene delivered in tankwagons, 55 gal. drums and carboys.

Anhydrous Glauber's Salt shipped in 200 lb. bags.

**Cornwell Chemical Corporation**
CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA.
Telephone: Torresdale (Phila.) 4-7358, Cornwells 0302 • Cable: SEECHEM

## Glycine—Hydrofuramide

Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.....oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures. lb. .80 - .81
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.39 - 6.55
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots..oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., divd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
96 92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse....lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1 90-95%, bgs., cts., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .11½- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .13 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose.....lb. .12 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .34½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .36½- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .37 - —
Green, chrome, blue content 21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .42½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .44¼- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .45¼- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¾- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

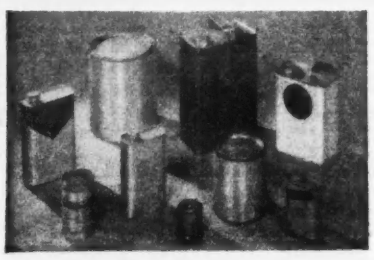
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
pure, bgs., works.....lb. .32 - .38¼
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .25 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins.....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Carbonate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.85 - —
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14¼
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Macassar DBB, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24½
MA, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24½
Ioba C, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28½
Gum, copal, Philippine, 1st quality, bgs..lb. .27 - .29
2nd quality, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
3rd quality, bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs.....lb. .24½- .26½
E, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .29 - .30
No. 2, cs.....lb. .23 - .25
East India, black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15½
Batu, bold, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12½
nubs, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09½
Elemi, cs.....lb. .25 - .27
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .50 - .85
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb. .46 - .51
No. 2.....lb. .38 - .43
No. 3.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 4.....lb. .28 - .31
No. 5.....lb. .23 - .27
No. 6.....lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .42 - .45
Mastic, cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs.....lb .06 - .07

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald...ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald... ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works.ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works... ton.21.00 - —

## H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb 3.15 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls. .....lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls. .....lb 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4 (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.15
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12½- .13¼
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works. lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .13½- .14½
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots...oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots. .....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls. .....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. .....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 - .40

Uncanny Facts
Tin was used in Biblical times! Tin was first brought to Asia Minor and our ancient civilization from mines in Tarshish (Spain). The metal was carried on its long journey in ships of the Phoenicians.
It's safe and sound to keep food in an opened can because, in the canning process, both the can and contents are sterilized. Just cover the top and place it in the refrigerator.
A big family! Continental operates 59 plants in the U.S., Canada and Cuba to serve the needs of its customers for cans, canister sets, plastics, paper containers and crown caps.
Light, but oh, so strong! Weighing only an average of 15 pounds, CCC's large-size "Leverpak" fibre drums are used to ship as much as 400 pounds of dry bulk products.
In Biblical times and for centuries thereafter, ships plied the seven seas to bring back rare foods from the far corners of the earth. Today, thanks to the miracle of modern cans, you get a far greater variety of foods right at your corner grocer's -- at any season of the year!
Continental is proud of its contributions to the food industry. We are proud, too, of our work in the fields of plastics, fibre drums, crown caps, paper cups and containers. We believe..."the bigger the family, the better the service."
The bigger the family...
CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY
...the better the service!



*The facts* in this ad, now running in national magazines, will help you understand Continental better. In your field, the facts show that Continental's outstanding with its many types and sizes of containers.

*Now available are:* "Tripletite" friction-plug containers, and square or oblong "F-style" cans—plain or lithographed with your own design.

Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03¾- .05
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. or West coast via Panama Canal.lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms. .....lb. .90 - 94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots. .....oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots. .....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Leaves, bgs. .....lb. .55 - .60

## I

Iceland moss, bgs. .....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots. .....lb 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red. Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. .....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots. .....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls. .....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns. .....lb.12.50 -16.40
beta, cns. .....lb. 9.00 -12.50
pure, cns. .....lb. 5.65 - 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs..... 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't. point..lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.40 - 2.72
10-25 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.75 - 4.90
powd., bgs.....lb 5.00 - 5.15
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. ..lb. .20 - .21
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns. .....lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works...100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l, bbls, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06 - .06¼
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .78
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd...lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms..lb. .69 - .72
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .85 - —
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .43 - —
ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09¼- .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms. lb. .45 - .48
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., bgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works, gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works .....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns. .....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra.....lb. 3.10 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, cms., c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —

## J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .44 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs.....lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .50 - .92

## K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .38 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .09625 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks...gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .1115- .1340
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .095 - .09625
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .125 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse..ton.95.00 -105.00

## L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works. lb. .24 - .25
USP, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .23
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .23½- —
USP, dms., works.....lb. .21½- —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .22½- .23
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Greek, bls., futures.....lb. .12 - .12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.....lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls.....lb. .75 - —

Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls..lb. .20 - —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .20¼- —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .20¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic, powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- .25½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .32 - .33
Lead arsenate prices are works or frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. whse. basis East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls.....lb. .38¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .17½- —
E. St. Louis.....lb. .1730- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .16½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.20.10 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs.20.35 - —
Oleate, bbls. .....lb. .33½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.....lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% $Pb_3O_4$ or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
97% $Pb_3O_4$ bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
98% $Pb_3O_4$ bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms..lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs. .....lb. .17 - 17½

Lead stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
ton lots.....lb. .50 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .54 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms....lb. .13 - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17½- .21¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .22¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .29
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .27
Lemon peel, bls .....lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. .....lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .60 - 65
powd., bbls.....lb. .10½- 11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio .....ton. 7.00 - —

### Hydrogen Peroxide—Lime, Hydrated

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Cedar Hallow, Pa..ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mnes. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 9.39 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —


BUILD PROFITS AND PRESTIGE

The NEW TYPE Buffered Tablets Crystalline Penicillin G Potassium for repackaging and distribution under your own label. Expanded facilities make it possible to meet increasing demands for

BUFFERED TABLETS
CRYSTALLINE PENICILLIN G
POTASSIUM HEYDEN

In two strengths—50,000 and 100,000 units.
White, odorless, stable—individually sealed in aluminum foil stripping.
AVAILABILITY: Shipping cartons of 1,200 tablets.
Priced to meet competition. Qualified manufacturer-distributors are invited to write for complete details on tablets and other Heyden penicillin dosage forms.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
Chicago Office, 20 North Wacker Drive
Philadelphia Office, 1700 Walnut Street

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

## Lime, Hydrated—Methyl Acetate

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Farnams, Mass..ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Inland, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works...ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 6.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls.....lb. .31 - .35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills. ton.65.00 -66.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
Lithium bromide, bbl., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars .....lb 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .08½- —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¾c. higher
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. 88 - 95
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 85 - 86
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz.25.50 -28.00

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII, tins.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50

## M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.37
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.42 - 1.45
broken, futures .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .11½- —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works...lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs. .....lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls....lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
Stearate, cns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l...lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chem. grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.30.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28½- —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue, bls. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works....lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87% bbls., 28-40 tons, works...ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works.....ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works .....ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.lb. .39¾- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls...lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms..lb. .22½- —
oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls....lb. .09 - .10¼
precip., dms. .....lb. .16 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works....lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..ton.56.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Balto. or Cincinnati..ton.63.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East...ton.64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock...ton.63.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls.....lb. .42 - .42½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works..gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.40 - 8.50
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.10
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF dms.....lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quiuksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .80
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.22 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works.....lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .74 - 1.10
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .77 - 1.12
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .66 - 1.00

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher synthetic, eastern production, Zone 1,

dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .28 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .43- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tecu., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —

SPENSOL
SPENCER NITROGEN SOLUTIONS

HERE 'New Look' has a double meaning. Modern, efficient exterior planning plus SPENSOL...produces mixed fertilizer to the tune of 50,000 tons annually. The Minnesota Farm Bureau Service Company of St. Paul provides its own barge and rail facilities . . . can load twelve trucks simultaneously. With nearly half a mile of 22 inch conveyor belts, and full capacity operation with only 15 men . . . this plant may well be rated one of the finest in the production of highest grade mixed fertilizer.

For soil fertility today well-conditioned, economical fertilizers are essential. SPENSOL . . . Spencer nitrogen solutions . . . supplies the necessary technical perfection of mixing solutions to produce finest fertilizers. Important too, in giving top service and supply, is Spencer's strategic mid-continent location.

The Spencer Technical Department will gladly advise on your production problems. No obligation, of course.

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Executive and Sales Offices,
13A Dwight Building, Kansas City 6, Mo.
Works, Pittsburg, Kansas

SPENCER

| COMPOSITION OF SPENSOL (SPENCER NITROGEN SOLUTIONS) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ammonium Nitrate % | Anhydrous Ammonia % | Water % | Total Nitrogen % | Nitrate Nitrogen % | Ammonia Nitrogen % |
| SPENSOL A | 65.0 | 21.7 | 13.3 | 40.6 | 11.37 | 29.22 |
| SPENSOL B | 55.5 | 26.0 | 18.5 | 40.8 | 9.71 | 31.10 |
| SPENSOL C | 66.8 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 37.0 | 11.69 | 25.34 |

MANUFACTURERS OF HI-NITROGEN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

# AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

## SELECTIVE AND GENERAL TYPE WEED KILLERS:

2,4-D Acid
2,4-D Amine Concentrates
2,4-D Sodium Salt Monohydrate
2,4-D Ester Formulated Concentrates
Sodium Arsenite
Sodium Thiocyanate
Isopropyl-N-Phenyl Carbamate

## ORGANIC INSECTICIDES:

**Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane:**

25% DDT Emulsion Concentrate
30% DDT Oil Soluble Concentrate
50% DDT Dry Dust Concentrate
50% DDT Wettable Powder

**Chlordane:**

Chlordane—Technical
20% Chlordane Oil Soluble Concentrate
40% Chlordane Water Miscible Concentrate
50% Chlordane Dust Concentrate

**Benzene Hexachloride:**

Six Gamma BHC Dust Concentrate
Ten Gamma BHC Dust Concentrate
BHC Liquid Concentrate
BHC Technical

**Toxaphene:**

40% Dry Dust Concentrate
40% Water Miscible Concentrate

**Dinitro Ortho Cresol (DNOC):**

DNOC—Technical

## ORGANIC PHOSPHATE INSECTICIDES:

Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate (HETP)
Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate (TEPP)

## RODENTICIDES:

Alpha Naphthyl Thiourea (ANTU)

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

Paradichlorobenzene (PDB)
Orthodichlorobenzene (ODB)
Phenyl Mercury Compounds
Potato Vine Killer (Sodium Arsenite)
Di-2-Ethyl Phenyl Phthalate
Coal Tar Disinfectants

Recently, a leading manufacturer of agricultural and industrial chemicals appointed as export agents the Wallach-Gracer Export Corporation. The appointment was made not only on the basis of ability, knowledge, facilities to promote sales, but also on reputation for devotion to the better interests of the client.

A staff of well-trained personnel is waiting to furnish any technical information you may require. Send your inquiry today.

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LOngacre 4-5490

## Methyl Acetoacetate—Nitrocellulose

Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- —

Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —

Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.

group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .60 - .95
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .95
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - .80
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E..gal. .53¾- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E....gal. .57 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .59 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E....gal. .44½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .46½- —

Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
cyls.....lb. .55 - .70

Methyl chloride, indust., cyl., works, lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. .14¾- —
single-unit, works.....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb.36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys.....lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works.....lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Methylal, crude, dms., c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .02 - —
refined, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works, lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .68 - .73

Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald..lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works, lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, works, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works....lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —

Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.lb. .07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R., ½c higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14¾- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - .17¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41½- .45¼
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .43 - .46
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tank, U. S. port..gal. .37 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .96 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06¼
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs.....oz.12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls.....lb. 12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz.38.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb.....lb. 3.65 - —
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs.....lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Musk root, bls.....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown.....lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
futures, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Montana, brown, bgs., source...lb. .11 - .11½
Oriental, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .13 - .13½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock, ton.54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton.47.00 -48.00

## N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis..lb. .05½- .07½
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .07½
refined, industrial, bbls.....lb. .10¼- .11
bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- .10
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchopen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $1 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .21½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .33¾- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.10
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —
Niketh amide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks.....lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

FEATURE No. 2
in the new
PLASKON COATING
RESIN PLANT

**CAPACITY.** Every detail in the new Plaskon Coating Resin plant—from handling of incoming raw materials to the storage and shipment of finished product *—is engineered for volume and quality!*

No expense has been spared to equip this plant with the finest technical and mechanical resources in the industry. Large-scale sustained production has been attained . . . with rigid control that guards the quality of every pound of output.

No matter what your quantity requirements may be, Plaskon can supply them quickly and on schedule. No matter how unusual your specifications may be, Plaskon can furnish coating resins to meet your needs exactly.

The Plaskon line of surface coating resins includes:

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Experienced Plaskon representatives will be glad to discuss further details of PLASKON* COATING RESINS with you.

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PLASKON
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
COATING RESINS

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton 107 00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.20
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs .....lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs. .....lb. .20 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .59 - .60
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .61 - .62
futures .....lb. .60 - .61
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

## O

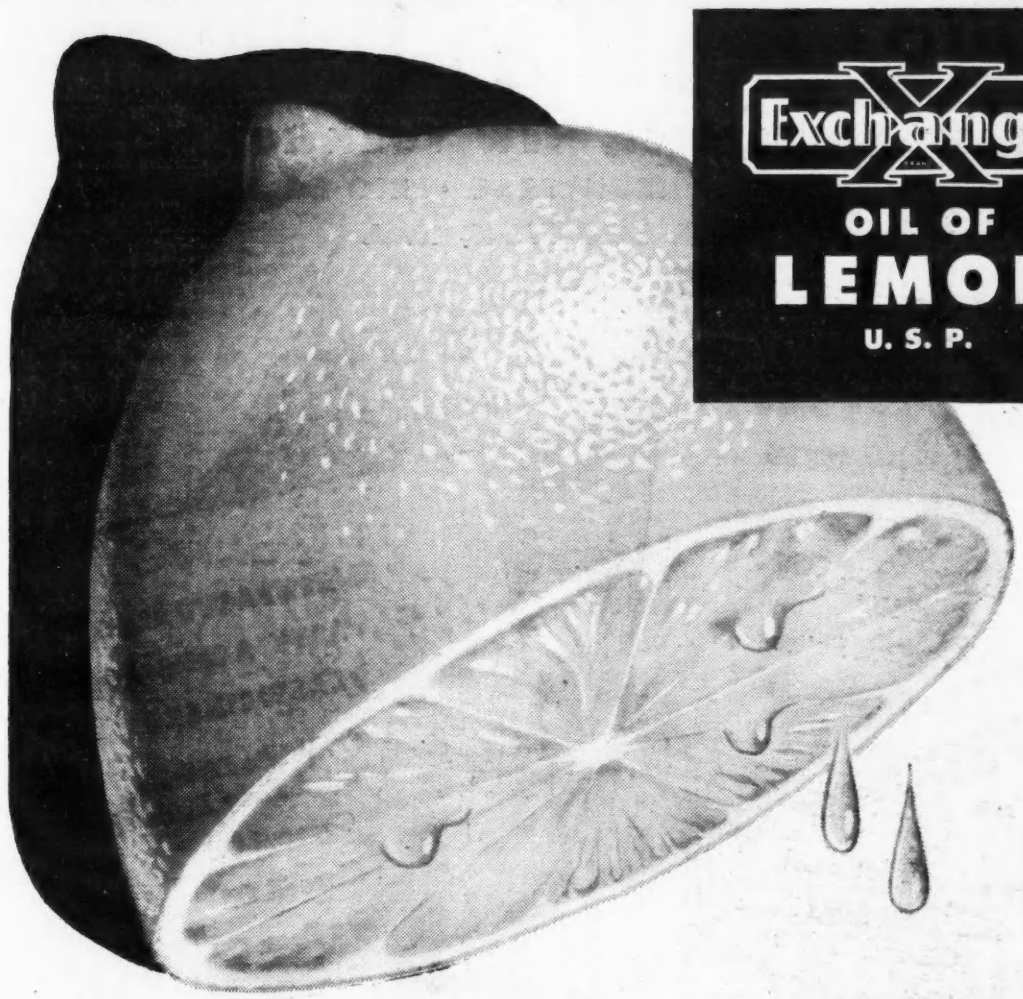
Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 5.....gal. .15½- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .27¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 4.73
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone dms., works..... gal .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redistilled, USP 1X, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Calamus, cns. .....lb 20.00 -28 00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
synthetic, dms .....lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 9.10
rectified, cns. .....lb. 6.00 -12.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots. .....lb 26.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.... ..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27 - .27½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24 - —
lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27¾- —
tanks .....lb. .26 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¾- —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
hydrog., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- —
tanks .....lb. .22½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .14 - .14½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. .65 - .95
dms. .....lb. .58 - .86
Celeryseed, bots. .....lb. 15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb. 40.00 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - —
Seychelle .....lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Java, cns. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports, lb. .24¾- —
Pac. coast.....lb. .23¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl , dms., l.c.l. lb. .34½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .35 Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Codliver, USP, dms..... ...gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Coriander, bots. .....lb. 34.00 -38.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works..... ..lb. .32 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .37 Nom.
Costus, bots.....oz. 42.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works..lb. .33 - .34
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½ Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 Nom.
tankcars .....lb. .38½ Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns. .....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. .....lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.45
70-80%, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. .....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.35 - —
Fishliver, concentrating : or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .22½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms, 1,000,000 units. .29 - .32
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .36 - .37½
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .41½- .42
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms.. 1,000,000 units. .37 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .42 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .43 - .44
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 14.00 -21.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb. 9.50 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

Oil, ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 7.75 -13.00
Grapefruit, Calif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Florida, cns. .....lb. 1.35 - 2.50
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .24 - .24½
extra, winter, strained, dms....lb. .25 - .25½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Guaiacwood, cns. .....lb. 2.03 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.25 -12.50
imported, USP.....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb. 4.75 -10.15
30-32% ester.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Russian, 25-lb. .....lb. 11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 2.25
tech., cns .....lb. 1.75 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. .lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Messina .....lb. 3.10 - 4.35
terpeneless, bots. .....lb. 32.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose)
Mexican, cns. .....lb. 3.00 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.00
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 7.50 -11.25
terpeneless, bot.....lb. 35.00 -38.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2600- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2880- .3040
tankcars .....lb. .2780- —
tankwagon .....lb. .2810- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Linseed, replacement, dms.....lb. .24 - .25

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-100 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .255 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No 2, col., 0.10 pour, tankr..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .255 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks..gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 25-4 pour, tanks..gal. .17 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.10 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb. 8.50 -10 00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto....lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms , l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Seed, exp., dms.....lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .43 - .43½
20°, dms.....lb. .41 - .41½
30°, dms.....lb. .37 - .37½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb. 140.00 -360.00
Haitian, bots. .....lb. 175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns..... .....lb 4.75 - 8.75

Oil, ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.15
Officica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, extra, tes., Chicago.....lb. .26 Nom.
Olibanum, bots .....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, denat., dms.....gal. 4.25 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
Moroccan, dms., same basis...gal. 3.85 - 4.00
foots, dms.....lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars .....lb. .23 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .75 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 80.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms .....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works..gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, cns. .....lb. 10.00 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .32½ Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd, E...lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. East.....lb. .38½ Nom.

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### Oil, Pennyroyal—Paracymene

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks
imported, cns. lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms. lb. 8.10 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms. lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 3.10 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms. lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns. lb 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .65 - .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. .66 - .70
ex whse, N.Y.C. gal. .75 - .79
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C. gal. .80 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns. lb. 3.05 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms. gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½- —
light, dms. gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .30 - .30½
Red, single dist., dms lb. .25¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .24½- —
double dist., dms lb. .28¼- .29¼
tanks lb. .27 - —
Rose, natural, coppers oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms. gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms. gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms. gal. .78 - —

Oil, rue, bots. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.05 - 5.55
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns. lb. 13.75 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .19 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2240- —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .58 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns. lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns. lb. 8.00 -
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .25 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2895- —
l.c.l. lb. .2980- .3040
tanks lb. .2775- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2745- —
l.c.l. lb. .2830- .2890
tanks lb. .2625- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .28½- .29

Oil, spearmint, dms. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms. lb. .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .25½- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns. lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .21 - .21½
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.75 -14.00
Tar pine, Comm., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52½- .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white cns. lb. .85 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25½- —
tanks lb. .23½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 17.50 -38.00
Haitian lb. 17.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms. lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms. lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -13.50

Oil, white mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .51 - .55
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .54 - .58
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .58 - .62
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .70 - .74
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .72 - .76
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .75 - .79
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .79 - .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .87 - .91
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 -17.25
Southern, cns. lb. 3.05 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb 3.75 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns. lb 8.75 -13.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 9.50 -25.00
first bots. lb. 9.75 -15.00
second bots. lb 7.00 -10.00
third, bots. lb 3.50 - 7.50
Oleostearin, tres. lb. .25 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.45 - —
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.90 - —
powd., USP, cns. lb 21.90 - —
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .29½- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls. lb. 59 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works lb. 90 - .95
Persian, bbls. lb. 30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls. lb. .46 - .48
Orange mineral, American bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. lb. 21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .19 - .19½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .28 - .29
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .32 - .33
Verona, bls. lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .27 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb. .81 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .35
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .35½
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - .34½
l.c.l., works lb. .32½- .34½
26°-27°, dms, c.l., works lb. .26¾- .28¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- .28¾
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07½- .08½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms. lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

## P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Spanish, bgs. lb. .39 - .41
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1645- —
tanks, works lb. .1545- —


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15 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • MONTREAL • RIO DE JANEIRO

*FACTORY:* BOONTON, N. J.

REFINERS OF VEGETABLE OILS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

Coconut Oil 76°

Hardened Coconut Oil 92° and 110°

Coconut Hard Butter

Coconut Oil Stearine

Peanut Oil

Hardened Peanut Oil and Flakes

Soya Bean Oil

Hardened Soya Bean Oil and Flakes

Cottonseed Oil

Hardened Cottonseed Oil and Flakes

•

Shortening-Standard and all Hydrogenated

•

SPECIAL VEGETABLE COMPOUNDS

MANUFACTURERS OF FATTY ACIDS AND PLASTICIZERS

Crude, White Distilled, Fractionated Fatty Acids of:

Coconut Oil

Linseed Oil

Soya Bean Oil

Corn Oil

Cottonseed Oil

Tallow

Hardened Tallow

Marine Oils

•

Stearic Acid

•

Plasticizer SC for Vinyl Resins, Synthetic and Natural Rubber Compounds

•

OIL ESTERS MADE TO SPECIFICATION

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 600-lb. lots, works..lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .0723- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y, lb. .0723- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y, lb. .0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0780- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0805- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0820- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0845- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0910- —

Paraffin prices in bgs., ¾c. per lb. higher; in ctns., 4/5c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in ctns., 2.80c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in ctns., 3.80c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .36½- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.....lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - -
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works, lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .55 - .58
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph, calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .14 - —
sodium, bots. (100,000 units)...bot. .25 - —
cryst., sodium, bots. (100,000 units). bot. .32 - —
(200,000 units).....bot. .52 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .16 - —
Pennroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works....lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .36
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3.gal. .10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb. .47 - .47½
futures, bge, nearby.....lb. .47 - .47½
distant .....lb. .48 - .49
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longa, bgs., shipment point..lb. .18 Nom.
Mississippi sporta, bgs., source, lb. .20 - .20½
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs. .....lb. .17½- .18
birdseye, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .30½
Sierra Leone, futures.....lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, long.....lb. No stocks
White, bgs. .....lb. .64½- .65
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - .80
imported, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash

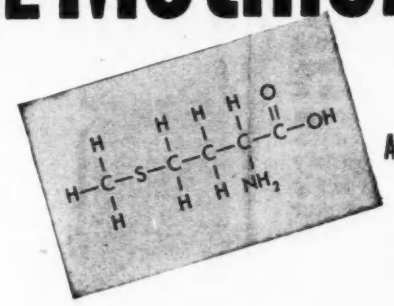
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 - —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .047⅛- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05⅞- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06⅛- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08⅝- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09⅝- —
California, refy.....lb. .11¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07⅞- —
California refy.....lb. .1075- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
California refy.....lb. .09 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl. 1.94 - 2.89
Illinois .....bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky .....bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana .....bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field....bbl. 5.00 - —
Upper field.....bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East.....bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 2.38 - 2.93
North, North-Central.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle .....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West .....bbl. 2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 80°-60° C, cns., divd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
85°-80° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 2.05 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y..bbl. 3.247 - —
Baltimore, Md. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass. .....bbl. 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C. .....bbl. 2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. .....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
New York, N. Y. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.27
Norfolk, Va. .....bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Portland, Me.....bbl. 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 3.045 -3.085
Savannah, Ga. .....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. .0785- .096
Pennsylvania .....gal. .11 - .125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. .09125- —
No. 3 .....gal. .08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.....gal. .094 - —
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .09125- .09625
No. 1, straw.....gal. .09375- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .09 - .12
No. 3 .....gal. .09125- —
range .....gal. .09375- .0975
Pennsylvania, No. 1.....gal. .1125- 13
No. 2.....gal. .11 - 13
No. 3.....gal. .11 - .125
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 i.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .118 - —
Portland, Ore. .....gal. .128 - —
San Francisco .....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash .....gal. .128 - —

## Paradibromobenzene—Petroleum Naphtha, VM&P

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Hexane-type, tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r.gal. .123 - —
205-296 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
244-362 b.r.....gal. .126 - —
307-360 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
312-402 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
362-458 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1025- .115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery....gal. .0875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore .....gal. .175 - —
Boston .....gal. .16 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .15 - —
Chicago .....gal. .187 - —
Detroit .....gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .16 - —
Newark .....gal. .15 - —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .175 - —
Providence .....gal. .165 - —
Rochester .....gal. .175 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .189 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .175 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco, gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
tankwagon, Newark .....gal. .15 - —
Chicago .....gal. .14¼- —
Detroit .....gal. .15½- —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks..gal. .13 - .145
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C. mixed anilin pt..gal. .22 - —
25-26° C. m.a.p.....gal. .21 - .26⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p. gal. .24½- 26
49° C. m.a.p.....gal. .29 - —
26° C. m.a.p.....gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C. m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26⅛
340-410 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
36° C. m.a.p.....gal. .21 - —
340-440 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p..gal. .26½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C. m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash..gal. .12 - —
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. .12 - —


Another important development from Dow's program of continuing research

DL-Methionine



ALSO AVAILABLE ARE:

DL-Tryptophan
DL-Phenylalanine
DL-Isoleucine
(With DL-Alloisoleucine)
DL-Leucine
DL-Valine

Recent reductions in the cost of DL-Methionine have resulted from constant research and attention to manufacturing detail. This high quality material as manufactured by Dow is suitable for supplementing protein hydrolysates as well as for use in other medicinal and nutritional products.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

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Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Canada

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

## Petroleum Naphtha, VM&P—Potassium Silicate

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at ref'y, east coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .19 - —
Detroit gal. .201 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .190 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .115 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard (C.S. 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .15½- —
Detroit gal. .17½- —
Milwaukee gal. .16½- —
Minneapolis gal. .164 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .15 - —
St. Louis gal. .17 - —
Syracuse gal. .17 - —

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- —
60% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10¾- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .14
tanks, same basis lb. .118 - .12
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. .92 - —
smaller lots lb. 93 - .96
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., works lb. .33 - 34
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .65 - —

Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib. dms lb. 10 00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- 27
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.31 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% $P_2O_5$ minimum short ton. 5.78 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% $P_2O_5$ minimum short ton. 5.98 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% $P_2O_5$ minimum short ton. 6.93 - —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% $P_2O_5$ long ton. 6.00 - —
30-29% $P_2O_5$ long ton. 6.75 - —

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .11 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
Phthalanilide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. 45 - 50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bb's., c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .19½- .20
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- .21
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .23½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. 07 - 08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots oz. 8 00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots. vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54½- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.25 - 2 30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb 10¼- .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 98.00 -101.00
Podophyllin, dms lb. 11.75 -13.50
Pokeroot, bls lb. .21 - .22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same oasis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35

Plain color polystyrene prices in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls lb. 65 - .70
Seed, Danish, bgs lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs. lb. .23½- .24
Turkish, bgs. lb. 18 - .18½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9 75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l lb. 08 - —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .28 - 30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .11¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 218.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - 34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. 07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. 12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .29 - .32
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .35½- .40½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaicol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% $K_2O$, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% $K_2O$, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% $K_2O$, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit ton. 37½- —
Trona, Cal. unit ton. 48½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works. lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 22° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —


Pennsalt's fluorine chemical research laboratories offer

***experimental samples of:***

$AgF_2$
$CoF_3$
$HgF_2$

***fluorinating agents***

Silver Difluoride, Cobalt Trifluoride, and Anhydrous Mercuric Fluoride are now being offered in experimental quantities by Pennsalt, a pioneer in fluorine chemistry. These fluorinating agents have found use as a source of fluorine for introduction into organic compounds. As new metallic polyfluorides, they are worth investigating for possible use in your manufacturing processes. We are especially interested in evaluating these products and can supply limited quantities for research purposes. Please use your company letterhead when requesting these samples.

**INQUIRIES INVITED ON OTHER NEW METALLIC FLUORIDES**

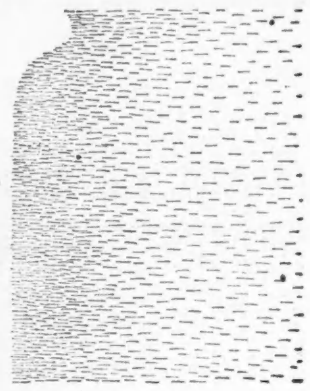
While not immediately available, inquiries for data are invited on: manganese, lead, zinc, cadmium and cerium fluorides, sodium fluotitanate, and sodium chromium fluoride.

*Among other fluorine chemicals, Pennsalt also produces elemental Fluorine, and Sulphur Hexafluoride, $SF_6$ (available in experimental quantities).*

In order to keep pace with the growing demand for fluorine products in Industry, Pennsalt is building a new plant at Calvert City, Kentucky . . . and our Whitemarsh Research Laboratories are continuing their search for new and useful fluorine chemicals.

**Address inquiries to: The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Dept. SP., 1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.**

PENN SALT
*fluorine chemicals*



$AgF_2$

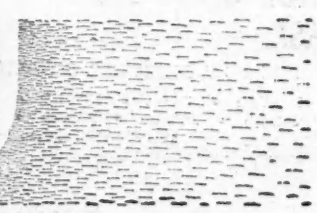
Average Composition: Silver: 73.95% Fluorine: 26.05%
Molecular Weight (calculated): 145.9
Bulk Density: 1.7 gm/cm³, or 106 lb/cu ft
Odor: Sharp, HF odor, especially in damp atmosphere
Physical State: Coarse, free-flowing powder

$CoF_3$

Average Composition: Cobalt: 50.84% Fluorine: 49.16%
Molecular Weight: 115.94
Bulk Density: 1.5 gm/cm³, or 94 lb/cu ft
Odor: Sharp, HF odor, especially in damp atmosphere
Physical State: Medium to fine, free-flowing powder

$HgF_2$

Average Composition: Mercury: 83.97% Fluorine: 15.91%; Traces of Cu, Ni, Pb, Si
Absolute Density: 9.3 gm/cm³
Particle Size: 20 microns (average)
Melting Point: 645°C (decomposes)
Boiling Point: 650°C
Soluble: In dilute mineral acids
Insoluble: In ether, alcohol, chloroform, benzene, xylene, acetone, anhydrous HF, water (decomposes)



Potassium silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .14½- .15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% $K_2O$, min. 90%, works....ton.30.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF., dms..lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12¼- —
2,000 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% $K_2SO_4$, 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .067 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, works.....lb. .18½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works.....kilo.50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago.....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ¼c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb. 7.00 - 7.23
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.40 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works.gal. 8.10 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .24½- .25
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .35½- .42
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .69½- .70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots. gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton.14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

## Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .17½- —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l...lb. .14 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .1275- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on freight and $1 insurance per long ton. $20.40
Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs.....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.75.00 -77.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.....oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.30 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .73 - —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. 1.00 Nom.
Quinine dihydrochloride, USP.....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 Nom.
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 - —
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 Nom.
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .44½- .45

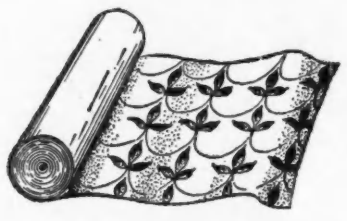
## R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .63 - .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¾c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita

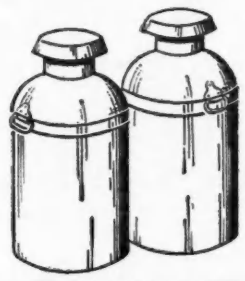
### Potassium Silicate Solution, 32° Be—Red, Tuscan

Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .10 - .11¾
English, all shades.....lb. .16 - —
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .10½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J..lb. .05¼- .09¼
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - —
Litnol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .77
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Red, maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .037 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - .89
chlorinated, kgs.....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .03¼- .03¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .03½- .06
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock.....lb. .03¼- .03½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .03½- .03¾
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .21 - .23

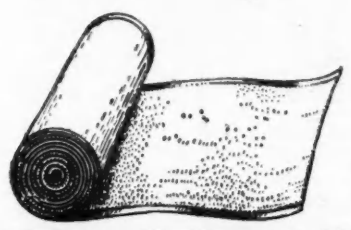

If it helps dye silk



protect milk



wash rugs



and kill bugs

what can it do for you?

"VERSATILE" is the word for Wyandotte Kreelon, the new synthetic organic detergent. A surface-active agent with excellent wetting, sudsing and cleansing properties, it has countless applications in the manufacture of cleaning and washing compounds, textiles, insecticides and leather. Its uses extend to the Metal Finishing, Paper, Food Processing and many other industries.

Kreelon reduces the surface tension of water and aqueous solutions effectively. It peptizes, disperses, penetrates, emulsifies and cleanses as it wets. Because it retains these properties in acid, neutral or alkaline solutions—and in hard or soft waters—it may be used to advantage either alone or in solutions and dry mixes with a great number of other chemicals.

Wyandotte Kreelon is economically priced for quantity or small lot consumption.

• *Write for your free copy of the new 28-page booklet describing the properties and suggested uses of Wyandotte Kreelon.*

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Ethylene Dichloride • Propylene Dichloride • Chloroethers • Aromatic Sulfonic Acid Derivatives • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

### Red. Venetian—Sodium Antimoniate

Red, venetian, 15%, bgs, works...lb. .0310- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0320- .0360
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- .0410
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0380- .0440
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0415- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- .0490
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .22½- .48
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.125.00 - —
95%, feeding grade, bots.....kilo.142.50 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. 31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bis.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Rosin, for gum (see Naval Stores. Protective Coatings market).
B, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 5.00
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.95
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.30
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —

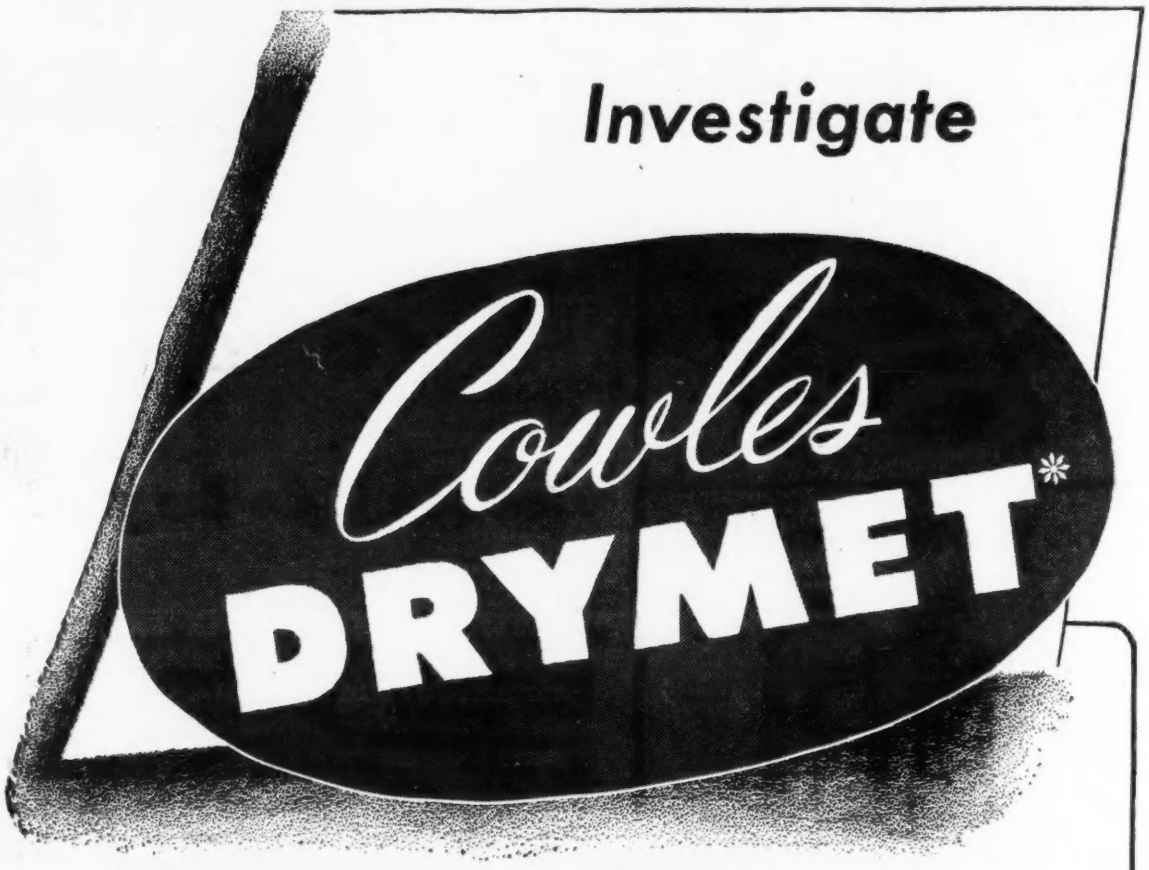
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. 20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .46 - .48
Rutin, bots.....gram. .28½- .60

## S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .52 - .56
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .36 - .38
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb. 30.00 -31.00
boxes.....lb. 25.00 -26.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.45
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08½
futures, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .23¼- .23¾
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .09
Salicin, bots.....lb. No stocks
ens.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb. 20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher

Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 18.10 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 22.40 -28.00
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., ton. 19.60 -21.60
l.c.l.....ton. 24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton. 25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs. 12.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 13.40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo. 175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Mexican, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .56 - 60
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs.....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots...lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —

Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pods, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .65½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .66 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .68 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .75½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .76 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .78 - —
bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., lc. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .59 - .60
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., lc. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works..ton. 24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton. 24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 29.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .74⅝- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. 62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. 62½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. 62⅝- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. 63 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .49¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .49½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .49⅝- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Protelnate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .44 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.38 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.78 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.33 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4.....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound. of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.70 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.25
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash
Sul, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. .09½- .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi refined, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. divd.....lb. 27¾ -


**DRYMET** is commercial anhydrous sodium metasilicate. DRYMET contains no water—combined or uncombined. It is the most highly concentrated form of metasilicate on the market.

**DRYMET** yields more chemical value per pound than other detergent silicates—and it is priced to yield more chemical value per dollar.

**DRYMET** is readily soluble in all practical concentrations at all practical temperatures.

**DRYMET** has a total alkalinity as $Na_2O$ of not less than 51%.

**DRYMET** yields a pH of 12.75 in a 0.1% solution. DRYMET will improve the detergent efficiency of practically every alkaline solution.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

***CRYSTAMET***— Cowles Sodium Metasilicate, pentahydrate, is also available for immediate shipment.*

Write for DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

***DRYMET** is available for immediate shipment.*

*The Cowles Detergent Company*

HEAVY CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

7014 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13½
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- 09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07½- 08
powd., kgs., works.....lb. 08¾- —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms. .....lb. .21 - .25
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms .....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .10½- .11½
anhydrous dms., works.....lb. .11½- .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.80 - 8.15
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
pea cryst. bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - 5.25
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metanilate, bgs .....lb. .43 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works, ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.37.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.44.50 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.1
hydrated, flake, bbls..c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.80
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.20
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works.lb. .16 - .16¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- —

Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .57 - 60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton.15.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.00
tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .527 - .592
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VIII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .16 - .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½

Sodium sulphanilate, bbls., works...lb. .21¾- —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Titanate, etns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.....lb. .10½- 13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45

## Sodium Arsenate—Soybean Protein

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., etns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., etns., 2,000 lbs. same basis..lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .22 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works, gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .27 - .30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½- —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .26¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 - .30½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - —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## Spearmint Leaves—Titanium Hydride

Spearmint leaves, bls. ..... lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. 01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.42 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.07 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.53 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.22 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- .09¾
imported, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .09 - —
Rice, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs. ..... lb. .0705- .0750
Stavesacre seed, bgs. ..... lb. .60 - .62
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. ..... lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls. ..... lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals ..... gram 2.20 - —
wholesalers ..... gram 1.76 - —

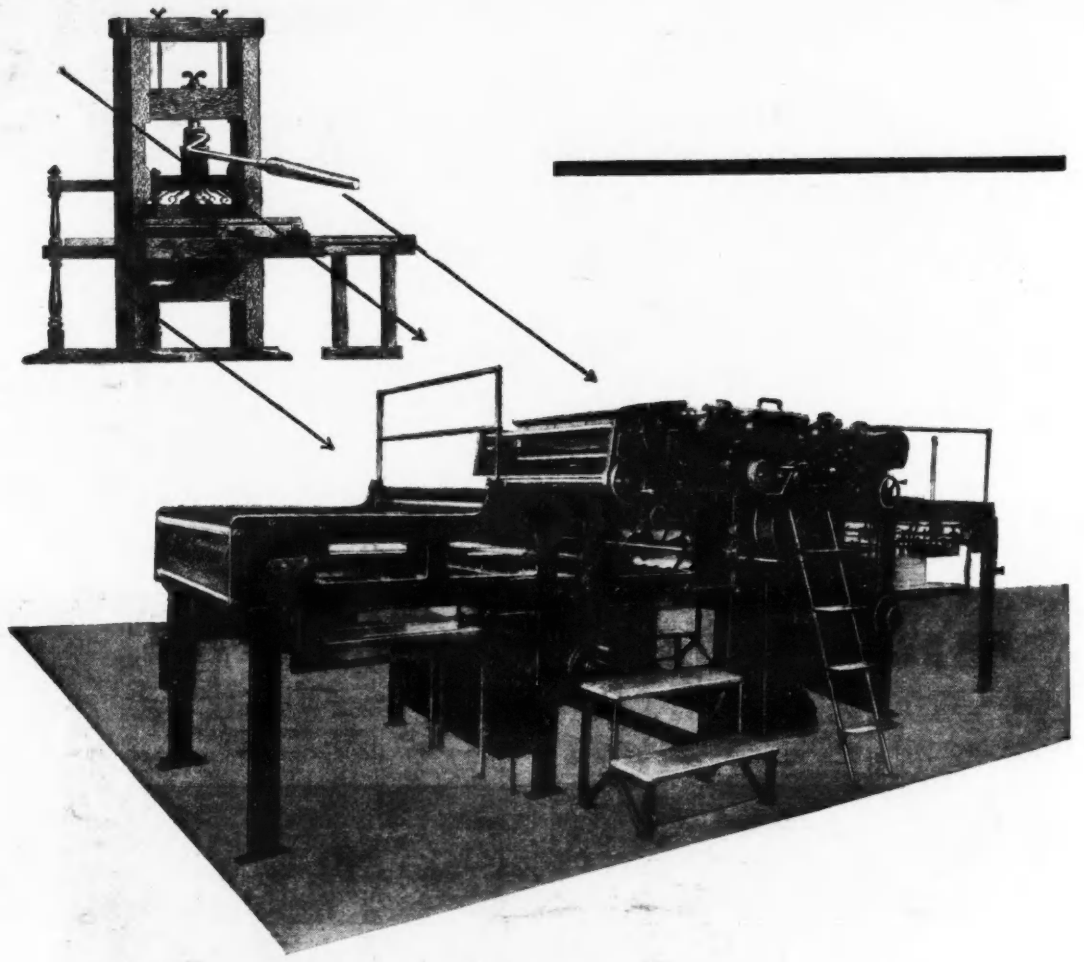
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .62 - .75
Carbonate, 90%, bbls. ..... lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls. ..... lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila. ..... lb. .45 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works. ..... lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works. ..... lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works. ..ton. 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., works. lb. 2.30 - 2.85
Strophantin, bots. ..... oz. 30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. ..... lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works. ..... lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, tech. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works. ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works. ..lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works. ..lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb 9.00 - —

Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms., works. ..lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works. ..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works. ..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works. ..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works. ..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works. ..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs. ..... lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs. ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract. ..long ton. 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton 22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.83
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs. ..lb .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works. ..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works. ..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .08¼- —

Sulphur dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works. ..lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works. ..... lb. .0635- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
Iodide, bots., jars. ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 25%, grd., bgs., ex dock. ton. 85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls. ..... lb. 10½- —
No. 2, bbls. ..... lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. ..... lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. ..... lb 14½- —
Leaves 20%, bgs., ex dock. ..... ton. 88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton .76 - —
Florida ..... unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points ..... unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk. ..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina ..... unit-ton. 75 - —
Tennessee ..... unit-ton. 80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 71c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls. ..... lb 1.10 - 1.25

## T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l. New York works. ..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... ton. 22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ..ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works. ..ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton 26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... ton. 24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works. ..... ton. 27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose. ..... lb. .12¾- —
fancy, loose ..... lb. .13 - —
special, loose ..... lb. .12½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms. ..... lb. .08½- .09
50%, dms. ..... lb. .12½- .13
Tamarinds, bbls. ..... lb. 10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk. ..unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 6.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.a., Chicago. ..unit-ton No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk. ..unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. ..... lb. 15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. ..... lb. 10½- 10½
medium grades, bgs. ..... lb. .09¼- .09½
Java, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works. ..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works. ..... gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .69 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .60 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports. ..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis. ..long ton. 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. ..... lb. .23½- .24
Leaves, bgs. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs. ..lb. .41 - —
dms ..... lb. .41½- .44
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. ..lb .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - 25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South. ..... lb. 13½- —
l.c.l., South. ..... lb. 14 - —
tanks, South. ..... lb. 13 - —
prime, dms. ..... lb. .67 - .82
extra, dms ..... lb. .77 - .97
Terpineol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. 20 - —
tanks, works. ..... lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. ..lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms. ..... lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works. ..... lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works. ..lb. .20 - .21¼
smaller dms., works. ..... lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works. lb. .50 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works. ..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. ..lb. 15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs. ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams. ..kilo 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works. ..... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works. ..... lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works. ..... lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .31
futures, bgs. ..... lb. .25½- .26
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, USP, kgs. ..... lb 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. ..... lb 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannic), anhyd., dms. lb. .89 - .90
Crystals, bgs., bbls., works. ..... lb. .67 - —
Metal, Bolivian. ..... lb. .91 Nom.
Straits ..... lb. .94 - —
Oxide, bbls. ..... lb. .92 - .94
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .54½- .55
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18 - .18½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18 - .18½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works. ..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works. ..... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .06¾- —
sonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .20 - 20¼
Hydride, cns., works. ..... lb. 7.00 - 8.00

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When Stephen Daye set up the first printing press in this country he pioneered an industry that is essential to every industry today. And the same basic principles he utilized in operating his original flat bed press are utilized in a vastly expanded way in modern high-speed, multicolored rotary presses. In producing for the first time in this country various electro-chemical products, Niagara also pioneered an essential industry... and has continually improved the quality and utility of its products. Thus Niagara is today..."An Essential Part of America's Great Chemical Enterprise."

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LIQUID CHLORINE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CARBONATE OF POTASH • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CAUSTIC SODA • NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Titanium pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlv'.....lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .92 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin)
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works. gal. .28 - .30
1° nitration, ret. dms., works...gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works.. gal. .28 - .30

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2½c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/16c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va. 30c. 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¼c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls.....lb. .85 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .50
smaller pkgs.....lb. .52 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .66 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07½- .09¼
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09½- —
Zone 2.....lb. .10 - —
Zone 3.....lb. .10½- —
Zone 4.....lb. .10½- —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher; l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Triethylcitrate, dms.....lb. .34 - .42
smaller pkgs.....lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l. works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- .21
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works..lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb .29½- 39¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works....lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works.....lb. 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. 015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Haitian, futures, bls.....lb. .12 - 12¾
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- 16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .23½- 24
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse.....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC.....gal. .62 - .75
tanks, works.....gal. .35 - .50

## U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, bgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 78.50 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 20 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.81.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west..ton.90.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 20 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla. S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton.85.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.94.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and C, N basis, Belle, W. Va.....ton.160.00 - —
C and D, same basis.....ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

## V

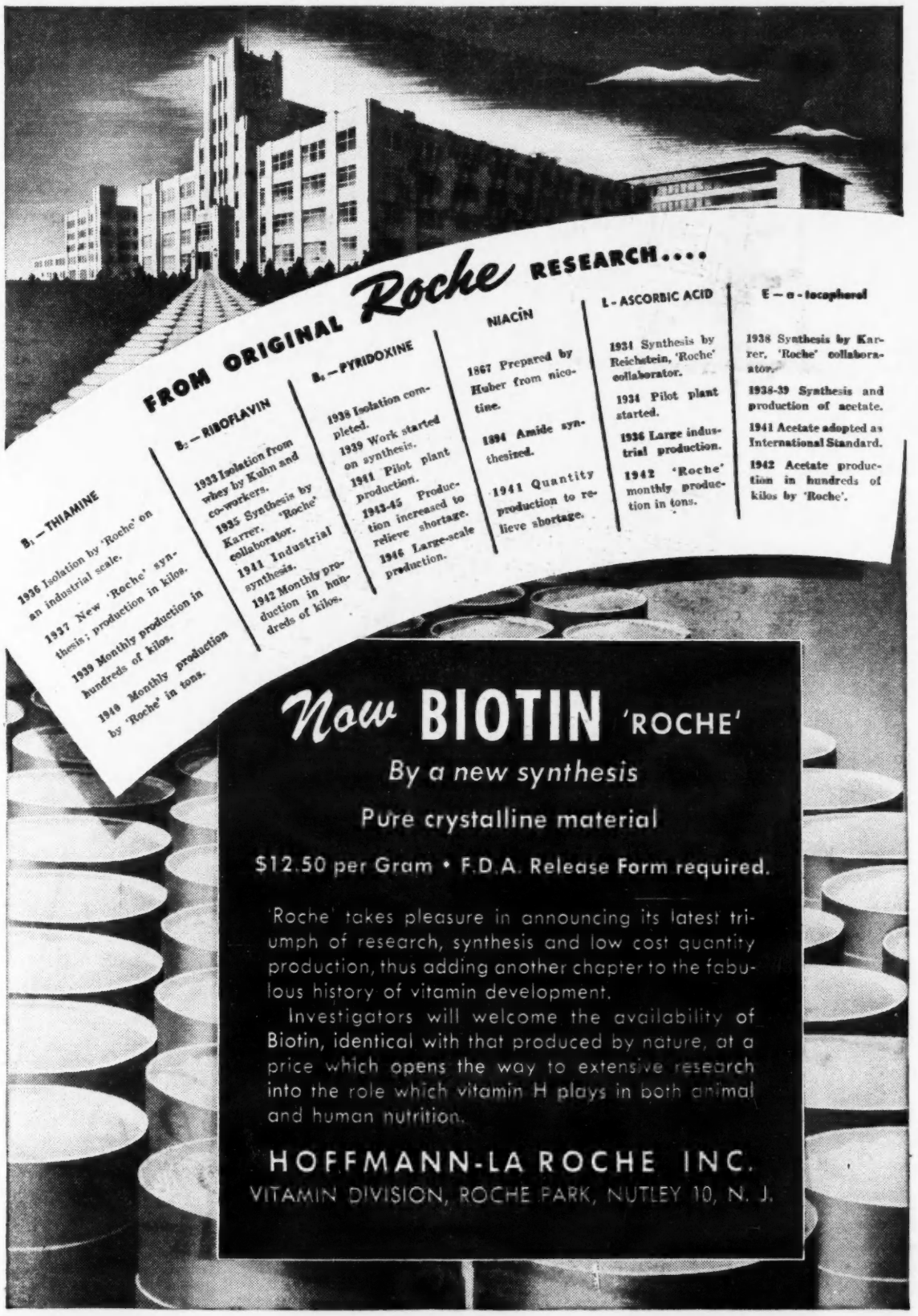
Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .35 - .37
Indian, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock....ton.84.00 -85.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.58.00 -60.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .10½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 6.25 - 6.75
whole, tins.....lb. 6.75 - 7.75
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret, dms., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units. .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units. .36 - .40
$B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
$B_2$ (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin $B_6$ (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
$D_2$ (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

## W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.82.00 -85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton.80.00 -81.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb .08½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09¾- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb .09½- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs.....lb. .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62

### Titanium Pigment—Wax, Microcrystalline

Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
refined, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 50 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .66 - .68
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .75 - .75
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .68 - .70
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73 - .75
Yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
No. 2.....lb. 1.11 - 1.13
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 122°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .16 - .17½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .14½- .15½
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .27 - .29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .21 - .23
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. 19½- —
smaller cns., same basis....lb. .19½- .20½
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .34 - .35



FROM ORIGINAL Roche RESEARCH....
B₁ — THIAMINE
1936 Isolation by 'Roche' on an industrial scale.
1937 New 'Roche' synthesis; production in kilos.
1939 Monthly production in hundreds of kilos.
1940 Monthly production by 'Roche' in tons.
B₂ — RIBOFLAVIN
1933 Isolation from whey by Kuhn and co-workers.
1935 Synthesis by Karrer, 'Roche' collaborator.
1941 Industrial synthesis.
1942 Monthly production in hundreds of kilos.
B₆ — PYRIDOXINE
1938 Isolation completed.
1939 Work started on synthesis.
1941 Pilot plant production.
1943-45 Production increased to relieve shortage.
1946 Large-scale production.
NIACIN
1867 Prepared by Huber from nicotine.
1894 Amide synthesized.
1941 Quantity production to relieve shortage.
L-ASCORBIC ACID
1934 Synthesis by Reichstein, 'Roche' collaborator.
1934 Pilot plant started.
1936 Large industrial production.
1942 'Roche' monthly production in tons.
E — α-tocopherol
1938 Synthesis by Karrer, 'Roche' collaborator.
1938-39 Synthesis and production of acetate.
1941 Acetate adopted as International Standard.
1942 Acetate production in hundreds of kilos by 'Roche'.
Now BIOTIN 'ROCHE'
By a new synthesis
Pure crystalline material
$12.50 per Gram • F.D.A. Release Form required.
'Roche' takes pleasure in announcing its latest triumph of research, synthesis and low cost quantity production, thus adding another chapter to the fabulous history of vitamin development.
Investigators will welcome the availability of Biotin, identical with that produced by nature, at a price which opens the way to extensive research into the role which vitamin H plays in both animal and human nutrition.
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.
VITAMIN DIVISION, ROCHE PARK, NUTLEY 10, N. J.

## Wax, Montan—Zircon

Wax, Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots....lb. .65 - .66
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .72 - .73
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs..... lb. .33¼- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28½- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs..... lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .23¾- .39
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .43 - .45
cake, cs.....lb. .44 - .46
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton.10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works.ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.,...ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.11.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

## X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. drs., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.60 - —
45-degree, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .42¼- —
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .36 - .38
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .31 - .33
6°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - .43
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .38 - .40
8°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .45 - .47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .40 - .42

Prices on 3 to 10-degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (6c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

## Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price diffenentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd..... .....lb. 1.60 - —
Yellow, cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .85 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .29½- —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1¾c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.. lb. 1.60 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .01½- .02¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .02¾- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...ton.27 00 -32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works. lb. 01¼- 02¾
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

## Z

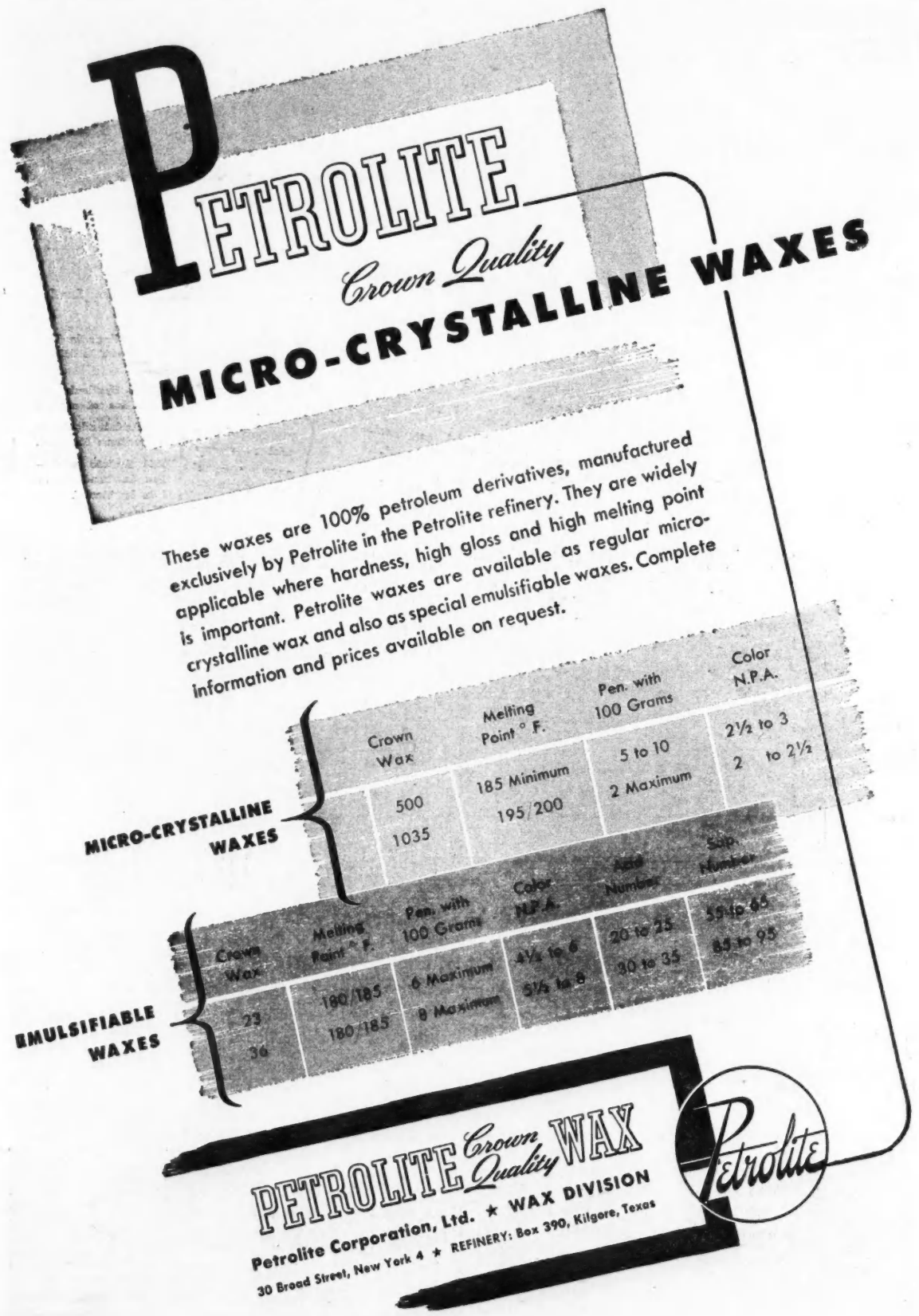
Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - —
NF, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls .....lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0425- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0300- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .33 - .34
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .35 - .36
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1250- .1300
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb .1275- .1300
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. 12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms., dlvd..lb. 21¾- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. 42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12⅞- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13⅝- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0365- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.....lb. .48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt, alld...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 5.55 - —
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08¼- —

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Sulphoarsenate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. 28 - 29
powd., bbls. .....lb. 31 - .32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ons., frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .08½- —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies....lb. .09 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¾- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).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Crown Quality
MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES
These waxes are 100% petroleum derivatives, manufactured exclusively by Petrolite in the Petrolite refinery. They are widely applicable where hardness, high gloss and high melting point is important. Petrolite waxes are available as regular micro-crystalline wax and also as special emulsifiable waxes. Complete information and prices available on request.
MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES
Crown Wax | Melting Point ° F. | Pen. with 100 Grams | Color N.P.A.
500 | 185 Minimum | 5 to 10 | 2½ to 3
1035 | 195/200 | 2 Maximum | 2 to 2½
EMULSIFIABLE WAXES
Crown Wax | Melting Point ° F. | Pen. with 100 Grams | Color N.P.A. | Acid Number | Sap. Number
23 | 180/185 | 6 Maximum | 4½ to 6 | 20 to 25 | 55 to 65
36 | 180/185 | 8 Maximum | 5½ to 8 | 30 to 35 | 85 to 95
PETROLITE Crown Quality WAX
Petrolite Corporation, Ltd. ★ WAX DIVISION
30 Broad Street, New York 4 ★ REFINERY: Box 390, Kilgore, Texas
Petrolite

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works | lb. | 25½ | — |
| basic carbonate, solution, bbls., works | lb. | .30½ | — |
| Hydride, cns., works | lb. | 7 00 | — |
| Oxide, 88%, 92%, grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works | lb. | 25 | — |
| 95½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works | lb. | 1 50 | — |
| lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .44 | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | 44½ | — |
| 2,000 lbs and less, works | lb. | 45 | .48 |
| milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .59 | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | 59½ | — |
| 2,000 lbs. and less, works | lb. | .60 | .63 |
| Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5 tons, works | lb. | 29½ | — |
| Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .03½ | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .04 | — |
| 2,000 lbs. and less, works | lb. | .04¼ | .04¾ |
| milled, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .04¾ | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .05¼ | — |
| 2,000 lbs., works | lb. | .05¾ | .06¾ |
| refined, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .11 | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .11½ | — |
| 2,000 lbs. and less, works | lb. | .12 | .16 |
| Sulphate, basic, cake, cns., c.l., works | lb. | 37½ | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | 38 | — |
| 2,000 lbs and less, works | lb. | 38½ | .39 |

## *Synthetic Resins*

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the May 3 issue of OPD.

## Viscose-Making Machinery Report Offered by OTS

Development of equipment for continuous rather than batch production of viscose is the most notable German advance in viscose making machinery, according to a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report summarizes the results of investigations in the field of viscose making machinery and presents drawings and photographs illustrating mechanical details of new German equipment.

According to the report, the most significant points of German technology in this field are: the widespread use of continuous slurry steeping, pressing and shredding of alkali cellulose; continuous alkali cellulose crumb ageing; the use of vacuum kneading machines for xanthation and xanthate solution, and the development of the "Simplex" xanthator and its high speed centrifugal xanthate dissolving machine.

Mimeographed copies of the 202 page report (PB-85189, "Viscose Making Machinery in Germany") sell for $5.25. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

## Stanolind Appoints Haugen Construction Superintendent

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla., has appointed Lawrence T. Haugen construction superintendent of its manufacturing department. In this capacity, Mr. Haugen will supervise construction of a synthesis project at Garden City, Kans., which will include a natural gasoline plant, an oxygen plant, the synthesis unit itself, and a chemical refining plant.

The company has also appointed C. J. Tighe field project engineer in charge of the construction of the "Stano" gasoline plant in Kansas, completion of which is expected this fall. The plant is designed to process 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, with a peak capacity of 150,000,000 cubic feet per day.

In addition, Mr. Haugen's present schedule calls for supervising the construction of a chemical products plant at Brownsville, Tex., to refine the chemical stream from the Carthage Hydrocol, Inc., synthetic gasoline plant, and six natural gasoline and cycling plants. The company also expects to authorize the construction of several more gasoline plants within the year.

### Textile Water Repellents Developed by U.S. Army

The development of better water repellents and shrink-resistant treatments are among current textile research projects sponsored by the United States Army Quartermaster Department, according to a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report describes current areas of research in the textile field, nine of which are fundamental studies of fibers, fabrics and finishes.

Mimeographed copies of the report (PB-86249, "Areas of Quartermaster Research in Textiles," forty-three pages) sell for $2. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

## Lithium Investigations In South Dakota Reported

The Bureau of Mines has published a report giving details of a wartime investigation of promising sources of lithium in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The existence of five spodumene-bearing zones was proven by bureau engineers while examining two ore deposits at the Edison mine near Keystone, S. D., according to the report.

The report, tabulating results of individual and composite sample analyses, is entitled Report of Investigations 4234, "Edison Spodumene Mine, Pennington County, S. Dak." A free copy may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Distribution Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

### Manchester Oil Refinery Plans Reorganization

Manchester Oil Refinery, Ltd., England, is planning a reorganization which involves the formation of a new holding company, to be known as Refinery (Holdings) Ltd. The holding company will issue shares to the value of £550,000, which will be exchanged for the stock of the refinery company, and will also create £600,000 of additional stock to finance future operations.

## Standards Bureau Revises 'Gas Calorimeter Tables'

The National Bureau of Standards has issued a new revision of its "Gas Calorimeter Tables." The publication includes instructions for use of the water-flow calorimeter in measuring the heating value of fuel gases, as well as tables required for the necessary calculations and directions for their application. Copies of the publication, NBS Circular C464, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 15 cents per copy.

### Crude Oil Ass'n Expands Program

The Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, Oil City, Pa., has expanded the petroleum research program it conducts at the Pennsylvania State College School of Mineral Industries. The expansion, estimated to cost approximately $10,000, is for the purpose of including a study of electrical well logging in the program.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Seaboard Oil Company** of Delaware has brought in a well in a new oil producing formation in Howard County, Texas.

**Tide Water Associated** Oil Company has appointed Boyd H. Mackey district sales manager in the Los Angeles, Calif., district.

**Coastal Oil Company**, Newark, N. J., has placed James C. Martell in charge of operations. Mr. Martell is a vice-president of the company.

**Ashland Oil** & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., is planning the construction of a marine oil terminal on the Ohio River near Marietta, Ohio.

**Gulf Oil Corporation** has presented awards for long service to 3,328 employees who have completed ten to forty-five years with the organization.

**Sun Pipe Line** Company (Texas) has started operating a new deep water terminal at Ingleside, Tex., to speed the movement of crude from Southwest Texas producing fields. The terminal completes a crude oil pipe line system begun in 1946 and provides a new tidewater outlet for crude oil destined for eastern shipment.

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Today's Purity of SORBITOL is the *Highest* in History

*You will want to investigate SORBITOL'S possibilities . . . for Moisture Conditioning in*

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FLEXIBLE GLUES — CHEWING GUM — POLISHES
LEATHER — CANDY — YEAST
PAPER — TOBACCO — SOFT DRINKS
PHARMACEUTICALS — PRINTERS' ROLLERS

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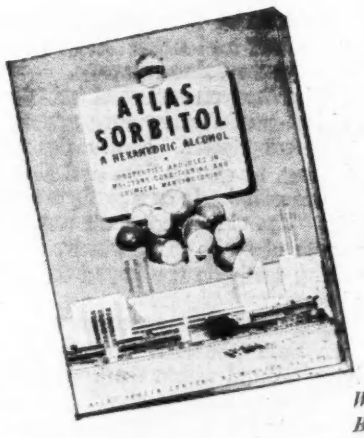


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Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
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59 John Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone: REctor 2-9820; Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 153 May 10, 1948 Number 19

## *U. S. Stake in World Trade*

Further extending his active interest in the role of trade in the restoration of Europe, President Truman has proclaimed the week beginning May 16 as World Trade Week. His proclamation lays emphasis on the importance of world trade to this nation and its significance in the endeavor to bring about an economically stable and enduringly peaceful world. In asking political and business cooperation in the observance of the proclaimed period, the President urges participation in "ceremonies, displays, exhibits, and other appropriate activities." Whether he considers the closed hearings of the ways and means committee of the house on the continuation of the reciprocal trade policy in that category is not disclosed.

If the importance of world trade is to get next week the recognition it deserves, the "appropriate activities" to that end certainly will have to be developed rapidly: nothing in the way of a substantial contribution has yet come to light. The popular ignorance of the stake of the United States in stable, adequate world trade is colossal. A week of ceremonial observance in the name of world trade will do very little to remedy that condition. And not much more can be expected to come out of covert covenanting in a congressional committee.

World trade is not a matter of protective tariffs, regimenting quotas, or discriminatory pacts. It is a matter of global economic life—political, social, and commercial. The stake of the United States in that important enterprise is not what it was generally appraised to be in the days of ever-growing barriers in international commerce. It changed all too slowly after the first world war—and even that difference was not very widely appreciated. The second world war and the consequent world bewilderment have given the United States a greatly different, broader, and more responsible part in the world economy. And all that this part demands must be met if this nation is to retain its international leadership, its position as the one world creditor nation, its share of world trade, and the profitableness of private enterprise. It is largely recognition of that fact which is responsible for the undertaking of the program of recovery in war-wasted lands. It is further recognition of all its phases that must be applied to the prevention of an aftermath of national bankruptcy.

The part of the United States, in policy and in practice, in world trade has always been left too fully to too few. The processes must be changed through modernization. Nothing in the policoeconomic policy of national world trade—not even the so-called "reciprocal" trade agreement act—is what it should be in today's demands for contributions to world stability and growth. It is not to be expected that a week of "appropriate activities" plus the preceding "people's hearing" by the Citizens' Committee for Reciprocal World Trade, May 14, will make the policy fit the times. But, something really intelligent can be done to start things on the road to tomorrow.

## *Safety Is a Shop Job*

The Department of Labor, at the request of President Truman, has set about the commendable task of still further reducing the rate of accidents in industrial operations. The purpose of this undertaking is most desirable. But, there is some question of the desirability of its being governmentally approached. A former safety aid in the Bureau of Mines recently spoke very earnestly in advocating the dropping of the bureau's code of safety practices for mines. He took the position that safety was not something to be enforced by official order, and he contended that those through whose interest and activity safety could better be assured were likely to be antagonistic or at least antipathetic toward being told how they should go about such assurance.

Industrial safety is largely a matter of habit. Habit is a matter of education and practice and example, not of edict. Safety can be taught, but its inculcation must be continuous, especially because of the predominating human tendency to take short cuts and otherwise to hurry. Signs, which are a very effective kind of constant reminder, should not, however, be somber: the mind reacts much better to that which has a snap to it.

The inculcation of safety acceptance and the development of safety methods should not be left to government —Federal, State, or local; fire, sanitation, or accident. They are matters of shop practice. They should be handled in shop meetings. The National Safety Council has provided all manner of instructions and advice on the holding of safety meetings. One of the best things emphasized by its chemical section is that everybody in a meeting be given a chance, in fact, invited, to take part in the discussions and suggestions. The more that the individual can see that he actually has a part in such things, the more he will do to demonstrate that he can fill that part.

In matters of safety, as in very many other aspects of industrial activities, government can be of useful assistance. It has the facilities for collecting and disseminating helpful hints and enlightening suggestions. But, in respect of safety, as in all the other aspects, the job must be done on the ground by those who are going to be there tomorrow also.

## *Scrap for the Mills of Steeldom*

The executive departments of the Federal government are taking an intense interest in the critical national problem of maintaining the supply of ferrous scrap for the iron and steel industry. An interdepartmental committee on scrap has been set up. Its purpose is to obtain the largest possible flow of domestic and foreign scrap to the industry, which is consuming more than 150,000 tons a day. It has cut its reserve more than 50 percent below the prewar average, and the rate of replacement has been falling short at the rate of more than 4 percent a month this year.

Much interest is being given to the debris and surplus and spoils of war abroad as a source of ferrous scrap. Those materials, it is proposed, will be auctioned off as speedily as possible, beginning this week. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 tons of scrap can be got out of Germany. The estimates of what is available in Pacific areas range widely. The navy, it has been reported to the committee, has made extensive surveys of potential scrap but will not so regard any material that can be utilized for the current defense program. A few days later, it was reported from California that a heavy cruiser, radioactive veteran of the Bikini experiment, was to be towed out to sea and sunk! Maybe radioactive iron and steel have no value as scrap.

Some hope of relief for the iron and steel industry by way of utilization of low-grade ferruginous minerals is being voiced in technical circles. Newly developed methods of flame-drilling, magnetization, and sintering are said to make the use of hitherto overcostly ores commercially practicable. The claim that their use would halve the requirements of scrap is, however, open to question. Steel-making methods are keyed to a well-established ratio of scrap and pig iron.

Whatever may be the tonnage of war-remnant ferrous scrap in the Eastern Hemisphere, it is probable that there is as much lying around within the boundaries of the United States. Economic experts should be able to devise a method for making this available at no greater cost than that of getting the war stuff to the same consumers—if any such experts can be found willing to get that close down to earth. They might do better in developing a substitute for steel.

## *Washington Talks It Over*

—*Continued from page 6*

to it that the cooperatives don't go too far afield in raising prices is placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. Since that time, Congress has passed much legislation to encourage higher prices for farm products through subsidies and the like, with the result that the secretary is now in the dual position of boosting prices and at the same time suppressing activities of the cooperatives aimed at the same end.

The matter reached a head recently when the United States District Court for the District of Columbia threw out indictments brought against a local milk cooperative for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws on the grounds that the Capper-Volstead act exempted the cooperatives from antitrust action. The case is going to be appealed, in view of an earlier decision by a California court wherein a fruitgrowers' cooperative pleaded guilty of antitrust law violations.

But Mr. Mason thinks the law should be made clear, and he has introduced a bill (H. R. 6423) to transfer jurisdiction over cooperatives engaging in price-fixing activities from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Attorney-General.

### Records for Government

Those voluminous government questionnaires and reporting forms—the bane of business in wartime—may be back on the scene again, warns the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The chamber quotes the Advisory Council on Federal Reports as saying that indications are that the European Recovery Program and the National Securities Resources Board's plans for industrial mobilization may result in a substantial increase in the volume of data business will be asked to submit to the government. But the Council promises to scrutinize all new government questionnairs to see to it that they are issued in the simplest and least burdensome form.

### Industrial Safety Program

President Truman has asked the Department of Labor to call a national conference to develop a nationwide program to reduce industrial accidents. Last year, 2,000,000 were injured, 17,000 killed, and 91,000 disabled—a sad record of disrupted lives and economic and social waste.

Planning for the conference is being undertaken immediately by the department's Bureau of Labor Standards. This bureau already has a safety advisory committee, made up of representatives of industry, labor, and State labor departments, and it will lend its assistance in the calling of the national conference. The members will meet early next month to make preliminary plans for the conference.

The United States, because of cooperative effort, was the only great industrial nation to reduce accidents in the midst of war. There doesn't appear to be any good reason why that good work can not be continued in the years ahead, and a national conference should be able to aid in this effort.

### OMD Record Requirements

An interpretation of the record-keeping requirements of the Office of Materials Distribution makes it clear that so far as the requirements of OMD and its predecessor agencies are concerned, records covering commercial transactions need be kept only where the transactions are less than two years old, and were subject to OMD rules and regulations. OMD's predecessor agencies were the Civilian Production Administration, the War Production Board, and the Office of Production Management.

OMD orders and regulations, including those taken over from the Civilian Production Administration, are allocations regulation 1; allocations regulation 2, and directions; allocations regulation 3; conservation orders M-43 (tin); M-81, including direction 10 (cans); M-131 (quinidine and cinchona bark); R-1 (rubber); and M-84 (cordage), and M-393 (streptomycin). The two last-mentioned orders were revoked last year.

OMD's interpretation of its requirements states specifically that it does not apply to records which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the rules, regulations, or orders of any other government agency.

### Steel Production Hampered

The basic cause of the steel shortage is not so much the high level of demand as it is the loss of production resulting from strikes in and out of the industry. So say the steel men in their latest arguments against being forced to expand production facilities.

They say that more than 20,000,000 tons of steel have been lost as a direct result of labor disputes, enough to place the industry on a normal, balanced supply-and-demand pattern. Of the loss, 1,500,000 tons was the result of the recent coal strike alone. If the industry had been able to keep going without interruption, there would have been no gray market, and the oil and other industries would not have experienced their troubles.

Now, because of the loss of production resulting from shutdowns and slowdowns, plus the added demands occasioned by the Marshall plan, the steel men say that steel is in a tighter supply situation today than at any time in the last two years. They are fearful that the situation may lead to a real attempt to impose government controls after the November elections.

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# Heavy Chemicals

No new price revisions were registered in the industrial chemical market last week. Spot trading showed a fair degree of activity with future shipments not prominent in the week's business. Supplies of the heavy tonnage alkalies continued to tighten as the result of lower production. No break in the strike at a large producing plant in Ohio was reported while an ammonia plant in the same state was closed by a labor dispute and a chlorine plant in another area stopped operating because of a breakdown in the power system. Progress recently made in distribution of ash has been checked while caustic soda, chlorine and all chemicals based with these products have tightened with prospects of becoming tighter unless current labor difficulties are settled. The late accumulations of spot chlorine, occasioned primarily by a reduced output of DDT, have entirely disappeared. Shipments of calcium chloride have dropped further behind schedule, although in some producing quarters, deliveries had been brought within thirty days of contract requirements.

Supply conditions in some of the potash chemicals have registered improvement. Liquid caustic potash in tankcars was again available for prompt shipment but the dry forms were short as a result of a temporary period of cutback production occasioned by a scarcity of coal. Output of potassium carbonate has permitted some suppliers to level off contract schedules. Potassium chlorate is heavily sold for prompt but obtainable for July. Seasonal buying has tightened stocks of potassium perchlorate temporarily. The barium chemicals appeared to be about on even beam. No easement in the plating demand for nickel sulphate could be noted. Copper sulphate stocks have been reduced under heavy withdrawals for agricultural use. Glacial acetic acid remained definitely tight and no improvement could be noted in buying conditions for oxalic acid. Eastern producers of sodium chlorate are feeling the impact of an unusually heavy seasonal demand for agriculture.

Paper production based on a percentage of six day capacity was 103.5 percent for the week ending May 1, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 102.5 in the preceding week and 107.5 for the corresponding week in 1947.

*Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Chemical Division of the United States Tariff Commission.*

**Acetic Anhydride** — February production amounted to 58,183,746 pounds, compared with 62,700,326 pounds in the preceding month. This material was produced from ketone, acetylene, ethylene, and from acetic acid by the vapor phase process.

**Ammonia Liquor** — March production was placed at 4,179,241 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. This was an increase of 5 percent over the 3,980,695 pounds produced in February. In March, 1947, output registered 4,531,252 pounds. Sales in March were 4,278,551 pounds, against 3,975,020 pounds in the preceding month, and 4,159,646 pounds in March last year. Stocks on March 31 were 1,441,821 pounds, compared with 1,852,109 pounds on February 29 and 1,670,541 pounds at the close of March in 1947.

**Ammoniac Sal** — Heavy demand for white granular is now being covered by production. The principal buying continues to emanate from the manufacturers of drysalt batteries and this is seconded by the producers of tanner's-bate and the yeast trade. Shipments are meeting contract schedules without leaving any surplus stocks.

**Barium Chlorate**—Market position firm with demand seasonally active for use in matches and pyrotechnics. Suppliers name 25½c. to 31c. per pound for kegs, depending upon the quantity involved. Some Polish material, said to be below standard goods, was recently offered for shipment under domestic figures.

**Barium Chloride**—Shipments are meeting contract requirements under maintenance of production. Inquiries from the cement, chemical and ceramic trades are said to have occasioned a satisfactory amount of business being placed. The market situation has remained steady without divulging any new price changes.

**Bleaching Powder**—Stocks have continued available for prompt shipment. Demand reported fair but not urgent. It was stated that more export business could be placed if suitable containers were readily obtainable.

**Carbon Disulphide**—Output in February amounted to 30,733,296 pounds, compared with 30,159,133 pounds in January. Market situation steady. Stocks not excessive but meeting current requirements without difficulty.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—Production in February amounted to 17,740,263 pounds, compared with 18,638,275 pounds in January. Consumers are taking material for actual requirements but are not showing much interest in future wants. Prices have continued steady at former levels.

**Chlorine**—Market position tight with possibilities of becoming tighter regardless of recent cutback for use in DDT. Aside from a labor strike at one producing plant, production at another has been cutback by a breakdown in the power system. If current demand is sustained it is expected that supply conditions will become tighter with each sucessive week until production is restored to its former capacity.

**Copper Sulphate**—Stocks of copper sulphate have declined since May 1 for the first time in six months. Buying for agricultural use has continued active, demand being stimulated to some extent by the possibility of purchases of copper metal for government use. The industrial demand for copper sulphate has been sustained at a high level; in fact, it is stated that industry is consuming as much at present as it did during the war. Export demand from the Latin American countries has been satisfactory, but business from foreign sources has been slow and it is believed that any new European buying will be sponsored by ERP.

**Nickel Carbonate**—Commanding attention mostly from the chemical industry where it has a rather broad use as a catalyst. Ceramic trade has also shown some interest. Stocks are not as free as noted earlier in the year but sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand without difficulty.

**Nickel Chloride**—Some interruption of output has occasioned slight delay in plant shipments but has not seriously affected the movement into consuming channels. Market position is firm but without suggestion of price change. This chemical has also gained considerable prestige as a catalyst for specialized processes.

**Nickel Sulphate**—Buying interest has continued at a relatively high level for plating and as a base for chromium plating. Production is now holding stocks at a level to meet requirements promptly although no excess supplies are reported. The market is quoted firm with sales reported at former price levels.

**Potash Caustic**—Liquid in tankcars was available for prompt shipment last week. The dry forms remained short, production at some plants being interrupted recently by the shortage of coal. The market is said to be working into a better supply condition but it may be some time before contracts for the dry forms are leveled off.

**Potassium Carbonate**—This market has been restored to a condition nearing normal. In one producing quarter it was stated that contract shipments are on even beam with schedules although it was admitted that no surplus stocks were available at present. The situation in all producing quarters was not so favorable, as demand from the glass, chemical and other consuming industries is averaging slightly above output.

**Potassium Chlorate** — Production has continued to meet requirements without difficulty. Match factories are taking siz-

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

*General Chemicals*

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 208.3 | 208.3 | 204.1 | 199.0 |

*Acids*

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 119.9 | 119.9 | 119.7 | 119.1 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

able quantities of this chemical but demand is expected to taper off as the hot weather period approaches. July shipments were available at former prices.

**Potassium Perchlorate**—Shipments were available for July but it was said to be doubtful if orders for earlier delivery would meet with consideration. Heavy business placed during April has taken care of domestic production for May and June.

**Soda Ash**—Tight supply conditions have prevailed in this market and progress in leveling off contract schedules has been interrupted. There has been no break in the strike at a large producing plant in Ohio and its effect has been felt by other producers who are attempting to aid in consumer distribution. It is expected that each successive week will occasion a tighter condition for stocks until the cutback production is restored. Industrial demand has continued heavy and at present shows no indication of a permanent relaxation.

**Soda, Caustic**—Under the same conditions noted in soda ash, the caustic soda market has developed a tigher supply position with short shipments said to be greater than at any time this year. With demand sustained at its present high level, a gradual tightening of stocks appears inevitable until production is restored to its previous capacity.

**Sodium Bicarbonate**—Holds the most favorable supply position of any of the sodas closely affiliated with soda ash. It was pointed out, however, that all grades of sodium bicarbonate are not readily available for spot shipment as there is a shortage in some of the granulations for special uses.

**Sodium Chlorate**—No slackening of demand was reported for this chemical. Production has remained under pressure for consumer shipments both for agriculture and industry. Eastern producers did not find it difficult to dispose of their output for May and June and at present it looks as though July will be another big month. The market's price structure is described as firm.

**Sodium Nitrite**—Production is meeting current requirements for this material and that is about all. Buying interest has increased for packing-house and dyestuff uses and first hand inventories have steadily declined. Prompt shipments were still available at the close of the week but not to the same extent as noted at this time a month ago.

**Zinc Sulphate**—Consumers have not experienced difficulty in securing prompt shipments of the different grades of this chemical of late. It is stated that most of the large buyers are under contract and are receiving regular shipments. Agricultural consumption is gradually expanding and sales this year have been about equally divided between agriculture and industry, the latter including the rayon, glue and chemical trades.

## Acids

**Acetic**—Production of synthetic in February amounted to 30,544,594 pounds, compared with 31,892,953 pounds in the preceding month. Recovered acid totaled 126,085,765 pounds in February, against 142,756,264 pounds in January. Output of natural registered 2,079,052 pounds in February, compared with 2,296,288 pounds in January. This latter grade was produced by direct process from wood and acetic acid distilled from lime acetate. Heavy demand for glacial has prevented any easement in the supply situation. Stocks are short with the market position tight.

**Chromic**—Buying conditions have continued exceedingly tight with not a sign of a carlot anywhere. Platers are taking this acid readily and shipments from producers have been confined to domestic contract accounts regardless of an active export inquiry.

**Hydrofluosilicic**—Small lot sales for domestic requirements continue to aggregate a satisfactory volume of business. The shortage of export containers combined with the dollar problem has prevented any extensive foreign business from being placed.

**Naphthenic** — Stocks have remained about equal to current wants with no excess material around. Market position steady and showing a satisfactory degree of balance.

**Oxalic**—No improvement in supply situation could be noted. Demand is far in excess of current production and shipments are necessarily confined to regular consumers covered by contracts. At present there is no indication of permanent relief in sight.

**Sulphuric**—Heavy demand is being satisfied promptly by the maintenance of production at a relatively high level. Buying interest has continued to cover a broad

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field and has picked up in some areas lately by the restoration of normal fuel supplies. Current stocks are not excessive but are meeting requirements without unusual difficulty.

## Non-Ferrous Metals

**Copper**—No easement in supplies is in sight according to statements made during the week by two producing factors. It was stated that world production and consumption reached an approximate equilibrium in the latter half of 1947. The outlook is undergoing change because of the beginning of aid to Europe under the ERP and the needs of the stockpiling program in the United States. Early forecasts of European consumption of copper under the ERP indicate that shipments from the Western Hemisphere to Europe will be greater in 1948 than in 1947. Meanwhile it was asserted the needs for copper imports are officially estimated at 450,000 tons for 1948, against 400,000 in 1947.

**Lead**—Lead mine production in the United States has been constantly on the increase since removal of wartime controls and Government subsidies, the last of which ended on June 30, 1947, according to an analysis of recent production statistics just issued by the Lead Industries Association. The fact that an extreme shortage of lead exists today results from the unprecedented demand for the metal and not from failure of the mines to step up production so far as possible under current labor and material shortages. United States mine production of lead in February, 1948, was at the highest daily rate for any month since May, 1945, according to statistics of the Bureau of Mines. Preliminary figures for March show a further increase in the daily rate over February. It is estimated that, barring strikes or other unforeseen developments, production for the full year 1948 will exceed 1947 production by at least 10 percent, perhaps 15 percent.

**Lead Scrap**—Despite severe Winter weather in January and a reported continued scarcity of lead scrap supplies, secondary smelters, remelters and refiners began the year with a continued high level of production, according to the Bureau of Mines. Smelters' receipts of lead-base scrap and residues remained virtually unchanged in January, the receipts of 54,207 tons compared with 53,529 tons in December, representing a one percent gain. Receipts of battery-lead plates, babbitt, soft, hard and cable lead scrap were lower than in the preceding month, but counterbalancing increases were shown in type metals and most of the drosses. A total of 58,300 tons of scrap and residues was consumed which against intake of 54,207 tons reduced total scrap stocks 7 percent during January. Solid scrap inventories totaled 8,822 tons and drosses and residues 20,947 tons. In the past 11 months smelters' stocks have dropped from over 100,000 tons to the 51,976 tons reported on January 31. Total production and net secondary metal recovered in January were slightly lower than in the preceding month. Total output of the domestic secondary lead industry in January was 49,827 tons, of which 36,769 tons were secondary pig metals, 7,740 tons fabricated products, and 5,318 tons pig, bar or ingot containing 50 percent or more of primary metal. After addition of recoverable lead and tin used in brass and bronze and subtraction of primary metals used in lead-base products, net recovery of secondary lead, tin and antimony totaled 43,256 tons.

**Magnesium**—Monthly shipments of magnesium wrought products, continuing their upward trend, amounted to 460,000 pounds during March, an increase of 12 percent

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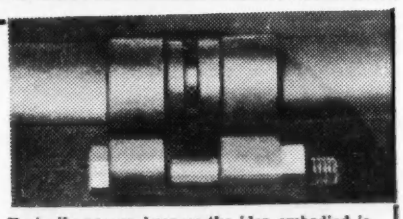
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over the 413,000 pounds shipped in February, according to the Bureau of the Census. However, these shipments do not necessarily indicate a greater rate of activity during the month, since there were more working days in March. The March shipments were higher than for any month since the same month of last year when they totaled 588,000 pounds. Shipments of both extrusions and plate, sheet, and strip increased during the month. Extrusion shipments in March amounted to 306,000 pounds, 8 percent over the February shipments of 284,000 pounds. Shipments of plate, sheet, and strip totaled 154,000 pounds, a 20 percent increase over the 129,000 pounds shipped in February.

**Quicksilver**—The market was slightly lower at the end of last week. Quotations were noted at $75 to $77 per flask according to quantity and not much was done in the way of business out of spot lots.

Imports from foreign parts have caused practically all domestic mines to close and total elimination of United States production is not unlikely because foreign metal can be bought duty paid New York at prices with which domestic quicksilver miners cannot compete. Outside of the economic effect that stems from a closed down domestic mercury mining industry, in the long run, and in view of the tense international situation, it might not be unwise to keep American mercury in the ground against the crises which war always brings.

The part that foreign quicksilver has played thus far in 1948 may be inferred from the following tabulation of importations of the metal from foreign countries during the period January through April:—

| | Flasks |
|---|---|
| Britain | 19 |
| Italy | 700 |
| Japan | 2,690 |
| Mexico | 1,275 |
| Spain | 17,200 |
| Total | 21,844 |

Total production in the United States during 1947 amounted to 23,200 flasks. Importations in 1947 totaled 10,228 flasks. Thus, imports in the first four months of 1948 were more than 100 percent larger than all imports in 1947. Furthermore, the imports in January-April, 1948, were but 1,356 flasks less than the total of domestic production in 1947. Domestic consumption in 1947 totaled 35,100 flasks.

*San Francisco, May 6.*—Quicksilver prices dropped. Supplies are off. Demand is good. Metal was quoted at $76 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

**Silver**—Absence of new developments left the market unchanged last week. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market remained at 74⅝c. per ounce.

**Silver Bullion Price Range**

| | Per ounce—New York | Per ounce—London |
|---|---|---|
| High | Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c. | Jan. 2, 1948—45d. |
| Low | Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c. | Jan. 2, 1948—45d. |

**Zinc**—There was an absence of new developments in the zinc market last week. The tone of the market was decidedly firm with supplies short and demand active. Enthusiasm regarding an advance in prices has been dimmed to some extent by the recent announcement of lower steel quotations and the downward price revisions in the electrical industry. Export inquiry was reported active with the scarcity of available material exerting a restricting influence upon the consummation of actual sales.

### Abbott Labs to Hold Three Sales Conferences

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has scheduled three conferences for its sales force during the Summer months. The central division will meet at the Palmer House, Chicago, on July 16 and 17; the eastern division at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on July 23 and 24, and the western division at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, on July 31 and August 1.

## *U.S. Mineral Resources*

*—Continued from page 5*

Public Law 477, no authority existed for carrying on mineral development work on these "O and C" lands. However, some mining claims were located in the area during that period, and the new law validates those claims, and also provides for the future development of the mineral deposits in the areas under the Federal mining laws.

Recordation of both classes of mining claims on the "O and C" lands in the district land office at either Roseburg or Lakeview, Ore., is required by the statute. Notice of claims established after the 1937 Act, but before April 8, 1948, must be filed by October 5. Notice of claims located on or after April 8, 1948, must be filed in the appropriate district land office within sixty days after the location is made.

### Newsom Joins Ferguson Co.

The H. K. Ferguson Company, industrial engineer and builder, New York, has retained Dr. Henry W. Newsom as a full time consultant on nuclear reactor design. Dr. Newsom, who participated in the design of the nuclear reactor at Oak Ridge, Tenn., worked on the development of the first major cyclotron in the United States at the University of Chicago. He has also been associated with atomic energy operations at Hanford, Wash., and Los Alamos, N. Mex.

### Vance Joins N.Y.U.

New York University has named Prof. John E. Vance chairman of the chemistry departments of its Washington Square College and its Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Prof. Vance was formerly associate professor of chemistry at Yale University.

### Dollard Joins Siegel Chemical

Siegel Chemical Company, New York, has added Frank E. Dollard to its staff. Mr. Dollard was formerly associated with the Riches-Nelson Chemical Corporation.


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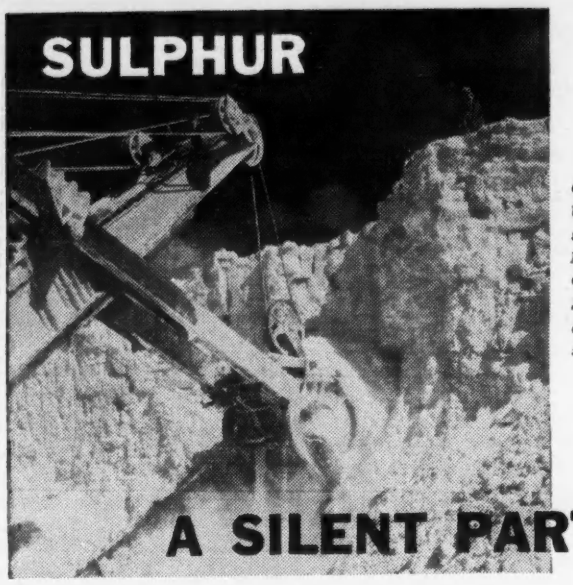


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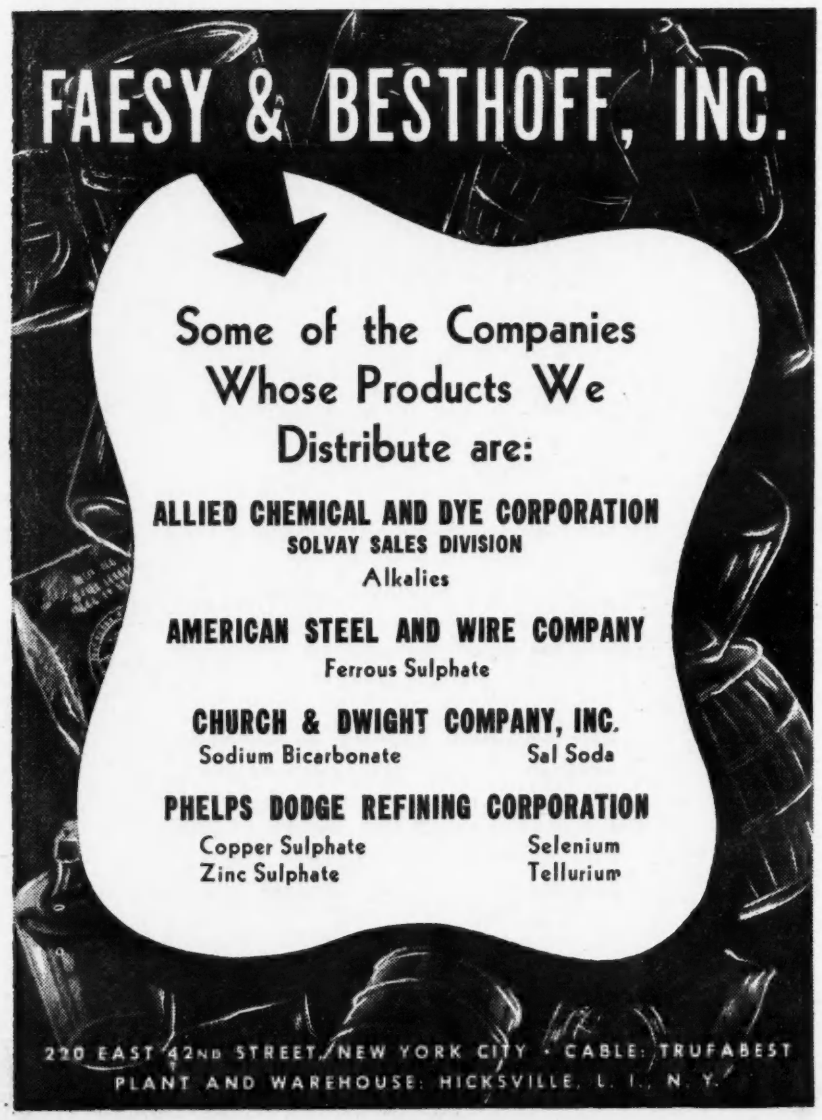



## Prof. Mark to Deliver Harrison Howe Lecture

Prof. Herman F. Mark of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, has been chosen to present the fourth Harrison Howe Lecture sponsored by the Rochester section of the American Chemical Society, it is announced by Dr. Ethel L. French of the University of Rochester, chairman of the section. The lecture will be given next November.

Prof. Mark is now in Europe, where on May 14 and 15 he will preside at the first session of the European group of the subcommittee on wood chemistry of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. Prof. Mark, chairman of the subcommittee, will report on latest developments in wood chemistry in North America.

A native of Austria, Prof. Mark joined the Brooklyn Polytechnic faculty in 1940, and four years later became the first director of the Institute of Polymer Research, which he helped to organize. During the recent war he was director of a project at Brooklyn Polytechnic involving research on protective clothing and coverings.

## Continental Can Building New Fiber Drum Plant

Continental Can Company, New York, is constructing a new paper coverting plant for the manufacture of fiber shipping drums near St. Louis, Mo. The plant is expected to be in operation by February 1, 1949. Manufacturing equipment for the plant is also under construction and is expected to be ready for delivery and installation as soon as the building is competed.

### Bauxite Investigation Report Partly Issued by Mines Bureau

The Bureau of Mines has issued the first three of eighteen volumes of a report describing the government's wartime investigation of bauxite deposits in Arkansas. The investigations resulted in the addition of more than 12,000,000 tons of recoverable bauxite to the Arkansas reserves, which stood at nearly 40,000,000 tons in January, 1946, according to the report.

The first volume of the report contains all the important background information on the project. Copies of the first three volumes, Report of Investigations 4251 to 4253 inclusive, "Investigations of Arkansas Bauxite," may be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

## Columbia Cellulose Plans New Canadian Plant

Columbia Cellulose Company, Ltd., subsidiary of the Celanese Corporation of America, has received a forest management license for extensive tracts of forest land in British Columbia, and is planning the construction of a cellulose plant on Watson Island, near Prince Rupert, Canada.

The license provides for the regulation of logging so that forest reserves will be perpetuated through scientific management and planned afforestation, but it is expected that the tract will provide a sustained wood supply for the cellulose plant. Construction of the plant is scheduled to begin in the near future, and it is estimated that approximately two years will be required for its completion. Present plans call for a production capacity of 200 tons daily of highly purified cellulose.


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## Organic Chemicals Processes Of I.G. Farben Described

Manufacturing data on forty-eight miscellaneous organic chemicals produced in I. G. Farbenindustrie plants at Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen, Hoechst, Uerdingen, Elberfeld and Gendorf, Germany, are contained in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The products have been classified as "miscellaneous" by OTS because they cannot be grouped under any suitable "user" heading, according to the report.

Among the products discussed are: diethylamine made by hydrogenating acetaldehyde in the presence of ammonia; diphenylolpropane made by condensing phenol with acetone using hydrochloric acid as the catalyst; ethylene diamine made by liquid phase reaction of ethylene dichloride under pressure; acetophenone in which acetylchloride is condensed with benzene in the presence of water-free aluminum chloride with the elimination of hydrochloric acid, and 4-chlorbenzaldehyde-2-sulphonic acid made from 4-chlortoluene-2-sulphonic acid by a complex oxidation process.

Mimeographed copies of the forty-seven page report (PB-80401, "Some Miscellaneous Organic Intermediates and Products Manufacture") sell for $1.50. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

## N.E. Chemical Club Elects New Officers

The Chemical Club of New England has elected Warren E. Johnson, of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., president. Other officers named were:—vice-president, Arthur C. Bates, American Cyanamid Company, treasurer, Thornton C. Jesdale, Merrimac Division, Monsanto Chemical Company, and secretary, Howard C. Cookham, D. H. Litter Company.

### Mrs. Robertson Retires From Tariff Commission

Mrs. Bertha M. Robertson, statistical specialist in the chemical industry, has retired from the United States Tariff Commission after more than thirty years of government service. Mrs. Robertson was largely responsible for the assembly and presentation of the data used in the commission's annual survey, "Production and Sales of Synthetic Organic Chemicals" and in other industry reports.

## Edmister Gets Post On Carnegie Faculty

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, has appointed Wayne C. Edmister a professor of chemical engineering. Mr. Edmister, who supervised process design of the atomic pile at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, N. Y., is also senior chemical engineer and assistant director of process development of Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., New York.

He has taught at the Illinois Institute of Technology, New York University, and at the evening school of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. In addition, he has served as technical assistant to the vice-president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, where he was in charge of coordinating utilities in the synthetic rubber program, and as senior chemical engineer and assistant director of process development of the Foster-Wheeler Corporation.

## Atlas Powder Names Canadian Distributor

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed G. F. Sterne & Sons, Ltd., Brantford, Ontario, distributor for its chemical products in Canada. The Canadian firm will handle Atlas sorbitol, mannitol and surface active agents, as well as other products.

### Pennsylvania Glass Sand Elects Matthews Vice-Pres.

The Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation, Lewistown, Pa., has elected T. C. Matthews vice-president. Mr. Matthews also served as the company's treasurer. William J. Woods, jr., was named assistant treasurer and assistant secretary at the same time.

### Norwich Pharmacal Co. Names Hildebrandt to New Sales Post

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., has appointed N. Thornton Hildebrandt vice-president and general sales manager. Mr. Hildebrandt succeeds O. W. Benedict, who has retired.


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## Insecticides Research By Army Reported

The Office of Technical Services has recently placed on sale two reports dealing with research on insecticides done by the Department of Army. One report gives a comprehensive summary of investigations of hexachlorocyclohexane and its active gamma isomer, "Gammexane," and the other describes research on insecticides and rodenticides, means for their dispersal, and the impregnation of clothing with insecticides, miticides and repellents.

Mimeographed copies of the first report, PB-4034, "A Review of the Insecticide Hexachlorocyclohexane (666)," sell for $1.25. The second report, PB-81709, "Insect and Rodent Control, Quarterly Progress Report No. 14, April-June, 1947," thirty-eight pages, is available in photostat form for $4 and on microfilm for $1.75.

Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

## Fungicides Research Reported by OTS

Methods developed for preventing damage to military equipment by fungi, and results of a study on the effects of water repellents on the efficiency of fungicides are contained in a research report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services.

The report describes experiments at the chemical warfare service development laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Combinations of fungicides and water repellents, applied to standard fabrics by one and two bath processes from water and from organic solvents, were tested for resistance to attack by fungi in pure culture tests and in soil burial. Thirty-seven formulations were tested, and the results are reported and evaluated.

Copies of the forty-eight page report (PB-86357, "Fungicides With Water Repellents for Plant and Field Use") are available in microfilm at $2 and in photostat at $5. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

## Economic Poisons Officials Discuss Policy Procedures

The preparation of policy procedure related to law enforcement which would be applicable to both Federal and state conditions was discussed at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Association of Economic Poison Control Officials in Washington.

The representatives of Federal and state governments who were in attendance reached agreement on policies relating to various aspects of the national and local regulations and prepared such policies as apply to the Federal act for publication in the near future.

## American Potash Plant Completion Due in June

American Potash & Chemical Corporation expects to complete its own $5,000,000 soda ash-borax plant next month, according to a report presented to a recent meeting of the company's stockholders. The report also revealed that the output of chemicals at the company's plant at Trona, Calif., totalled 594,764 tons in 1947.

### Pennsalt Booklet Describes Benzene Hexachloride Products

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has published a new booklet describing its benzene hexachloride products. Included are descriptions of "PENCO BHC," the company's technical grade benzene hexachloride containing 36 percent gamma isomer, and its dust base, wettable base, solvent concentrate and emulsion concentrate preparations. Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the agricultural chemicals division, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 1000 Widener building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

### Processing Engineering Names Berman Eastern Sales Head

Processing Engineering, Inc., manufacturer of chemical process equipment, Somerville, Mass., has appointed Otto N. Berman eastern sales manager, with headquarters at 110 East Forty-second street, New York.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Fertilizer** manufacturing companies in the Netherlands are planning to expand capacity sufficiently to meet domestic needs of 150,000 metric tons annually and provide a surplus for export.

**Willson Products, Inc.**, Reading, Pa., has introduced a new germicide for sterilizing personal safety equipment and protecting workers from contamination through the use of such devices.

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# Agricultural Chemicals

Practically all of the domestic potash producers have named contract prices for the new season. The only significant change is in potassium sulphate technical which records an advance of $2.50 per ton effective June 1. Canadian ammonium nitrate revealed no price revision at the turn of the month. All commitments for this material have been leveled off in the South. Cyanamide remained firm with shipments running slightly behind schedule. Deliveries of ammonium sulphate are still delayed although production of coke-oven stocks is steadily gaining while demand is sustained at an exceedingly high level. Superphosphate has remained available in the Baltimore area with high production permitting stocks to meet eastern requirements but it is stated that the situation is not so favorable in the Midwest. Arrivals of Chilean sodium nitrate are holding contract schedules and the entire allocation should be here before June 30.

Slight improvement was reported in sales of packinghouse byproducts. Purchases of dried blood and tankage were made for both feed and fertilizer uses. Inventories at present are not heavy as production has been seriously curtailed by the prolongation of labor difficulties. Bone meal, raw and steamed, was exceedingly scarce with buyers experiencing difficulty in locating any material for prompt shipment. It was stated that a sizable amount of menhaden fish scrap has been sold on a when and if basis. Castor pomace has also found a ready outlet for fertilizer use and production is temporarily under contract: Spot buying has continued to feature trading in pesticides. Demand for lead arsenate from the Hudson Valley has increased.

## Nitrogenates

**Ammonium Nitrate**—Shipments of Canadian nitrate have leveled off commitments in the South and the movement is reported right up to schedule. It is stated that demand for domestic material is heavy and is far enough ahead of output to maintain a tight supply condition. No price changes were announced.

**Ammonium Sulphate**—While coke-oven production of sulphate has been increasing, output has been insufficient to meet the heavy demand and the supply situation has remained exceedingly tight. Bureau of Mines placed March production of coke-oven ammonium sulphate at 137,516,289 pounds. There was also 4,591,964 pounds made from purchased synthetic ammonia. In February output registered 134,831,353 pounds and 4,208,505 pounds made from synthetic ammonia. March production in 1947 totaled 135,353,986 pounds. Sales in March aggregated 158,195,025 pounds and 4,537,234 pounds of sulphate made from synthetic ammonia, compared with a total of 136,954,262 pounds in the preceding month and 149,154,908 pounds in March, 1947. Stocks on March 31 were 42,196,810 pounds, against 63,976,072 pounds on February 29 and 65,438,724 pounds at the close of March, 1947.

**Castor Pomace**—Finding a market at $27.50 per ton with the fertilizer trade showing interest. At the close it was stated that recent buying has absorbed production temporarily and tightened the supply of stocks for prompt shipment.

**Fish Meal**—Additional sales reported at the lower figures previously named. Recent sales of fish scrap estimated at 2,500 tons at $110 per ton. Business in both menhaden meal and scrap conducted on a when-and-if basis.

**Hoof Meal**—Last sales noted were at $5.50 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. Market quiet last week.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Demand exceeding requirements sufficiently to suggest a tight supply situation for the remainder of the season. Material is moving against contracts as rapidly as made available.

**Tankage**—Additional sales were reported at $6.50 Chicago and $6 per unit of ammonia here. A slight increase in buying interest was noted at current prices from the feed and fertilizer trades.

## Phosphates

**Phosphate Rock**—Supply conditions have shown no appreciable easement to date although it is expected that new production will be available sometime next month and that distribution will increase. At present, demand is exceeding current output, and the market position is definitely tight. Prices are firm at current levels and the market's background is strong, based on the high prevailing costs for coal, labor and oil.

**Superphosphate**—Improvement in shipments previously noted continued last week under favorable weather conditions. Stocks are meeting requirements in most areas and appeared to be rather flush in the Baltimore section as a result of heavy production. It is stated that shipments to the middlewest have been considerably larger than usual this year.

## Potashes

Another potash producer has announced the contract price for muriate for delivery prior to May 31, 1949, to buyer's plant for agricultural purposes in the United States. The list price f.o.b. Trona, California, is 45.5c. per unit of $K_2O$, 60 percent minimum, in bulk, carlots of not less than 40 tons. An additional charge will be made for shipment in bags and the right is reserved to adjust the price to meet competition of other producers. The price becomes effective June 1. An advance of $2.50 per ton will be made for potassium sulphate on June 1, establishing the market at $32.50 per ton, f.o.b. mines.

With the opening of new pits and the improvement of facilities in the Barcelona field, production of potash in Spain increased in 1947. It amounted to more than 150,000 metric tons of $K_2O$, compared with slightly less than 130,000 in 1946. Exports increased from 86,000 tons in 1946 to 104,000 tons in 1947. A greater demand from the domestic market, due partly to the shortage of other fertilizers, prevented exports from reaching higher levels. Repairs to roads and rolling stock effected some improvement to transportation facilities in the potash districts.

## Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

*Los Angeles.*—Price of fish meal dropped here, but all other quotations remained the same. The market is firm and supplies are very short. Ruling prices are:—Ammonium nitrate, $72.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.50 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $46 in bulk, $48.50 in bags. Blood meal, $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1 x 30 meal. Fish meal, $152.75 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine meal. Nitrate of sodium, $49.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 35 to 98 percent $K_2SO_4$ in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $20.20 f.o.b. this city, bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

## Pesticides

Minor additions to the Japanese beetle regulated areas in Maryland, New York and Virginia have been made in a revision of federal quarantine regulations which became effective April 30, according to the Secretary of Agriculture. These additions include previously unregulated sections of Allegany, Charles and St. Marys counties, Maryland; the town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, New York, and, in Virginia, King George county, magisterial district of Port Royal in Caroline county, and magisterial district of Madison in Orange county. Areas affected by the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations comprise the entire states of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and portions of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

**Benzene Hexachloride**—February production amounted to 1,352,282 pounds, compared with 1,317,068 pounds in the preceding month, according to the Chemical Division of the U. S. Tariff Commission. The gamma isomer content of hexachlorocyclohexane in February was 184,878 pounds, against 177,389 pounds in the preceding month.

**DDT**—Production in February amounted to 2,224,776 pounds, compared with 2,331,546 pounds in January. The advance of the the season has occasionad enough buying power to create a more stabilized market situation. Stocks have continued free enough to permit prompt shipments, and this is about the limit for current buying operations.

**Paradichlorobenzene** — Seasonal buying has kept this market in a steady condition. Stocks not excessive but meeting requirements without much difficulty. Canada received 131,000 pounds in January out of total exports of 161,000 pounds. Exports in the preceding month amounted to 231,000 pounds.

**Rotenone**—Buyers not inclined to build up inventories and taking stocks mostly for actual requirements. January imports of rotenone-bearing roots amounted to 1,000,000 pounds, compared with 389,000 pounds in the preceding month.

## Sulphur and Pyrites

Shipments of sulphur from mines held a satisfactory average over the turn of the month. Adequate stocks and transportation facilities have facilitated the movement and industrial requirements are being readily covered. Pyrites has found an outlet through contract channels. The price situation was unchanged.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74.5 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 71.5 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

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*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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# Textile and Leather Chemicals

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

Sulphonated tallow, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(1926=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 375.5 | 375.5 | 375.7 | 311.8 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

While trading in the textile and leather chemicals market was light and spasmodic last week, the tone of the market was steady and quotations were without change and maintained. Most of the buying of late has been for 30 days and less requirements, as consumers are still reluctant to build sizable inventories. In sizing materials, the demand was mainly for potato starch, tapioca flour, egg albumen, and corn dextrin while less interest was shown in sago flour and cornstarch. Demand for the latter was chiefly against former contracts and offers of additional quantities received little attention. Technical egg albumen continued scarce and was in good request, while the supply condition of edible flake and egg yolk has improved.

Consuming inquiry for tanning materials was less keen, though offers of most materials for shipment from primary sources continued light and were well held at current levels. Recent heavy purchases appeared to have satisfied tanners requirements temporarily. The hide market was stronger with prices of hides tending higher as strikes at large packing plants have seriously curtailed the output of raw hides.

World sheep numbers increased 22,000,000, or 3%, last year, according to the Department of Agriculture. However, United States and Canadian herds continued to shrink. The largest increase was reported in Australia. All other continents except North America increased sheep numbers moderately. The increases were attributed to favorable grazing and weather conditions and higher prices for wool and lamb. In the United States, however, stock sheep and lambs January 1 dropped to the lowest point on records dating back to 1867. In the United States and Canada, production costs have gone up, the department said, and other farming operations are more profitable. As a result, many sheep raisers are getting out of the business.

## Chemicals

**Bichromates**—Conditions remained firm under active call for delivery against current contracts. Resale material was in small supply. Prices were unchanged and firm. Advices from London stated that bichromates were lifted from control by the Board of Trade, by an order effective April 18. Producers have agreed not to increase present prices without prior consultation and agreement with the board. Current prices will be maintained at least until August 31, 1948.

**Soda, Acetate**—Prices were firm and reflected limited available supplies. Demand was reported fairly active for prompt needs.

**Sulphonated Oils**—Lower market for tallow resulted in reduced prices for sulphonated grades. Trading was fair, chiefly for actual requirements. Sulphonated, 25 percent, was quoted at 7½c. to 8c., and 50 percent at 11½c. to 12c. per pound, as to seller. Other sulphonated oils were in slow request.

## Sizing Materials

**Albumen, Egg**—With tight supply condition eased, trading was more active last week. Supplies, as yet, were not overabundant, but were sufficient to cover the demand for prompt delivery. Edible flake was quoted at $2.65 to $2.70 per pound, for moderate lots on the spot, and carlots at $2.60. Technical continued scarce and light stocks were held at $1.55 to $1.60 per pound, as to quantity and seller. Dried egg output during March totaled 1,781,000 pounds compared with 11,248,000 pounds during March last year. Production consisted of 663,000 pounds of whole egg, 225,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 893,000 pounds of dried yolk.

The quantity of liquid egg produced during March was 70,349,000 pounds compared with 98,903,000 pounds during March last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. The quantity produced for drying was much smaller than last year and continues to account for most of the decrease shown in total liquid produced so far this year as compared with a year ago.

Department of Agriculture instituted a price support program for eggs designed to return 35c. a dozen at the farm level during May and June and reflects 90 percent of parity, according to officials. The program, designated PY-34, gets under way on May 11, with egg driers notified that the Government will take offers beginning on that date and each Tuesday thereafter until further notice. Thirty-day delivery is required.

**Albumin, Blood**—Production was at a standstill, owing to strikes at packinghouse plants. Supplies held by users were steadily decreasing, but producers' warehouse stocks have been sufficient so far to cover demand. Prices were unchanged and steady.

**Egg, Yolk**—Business was reported improved last week, chiefly for spot and nearby needs. Demand for delivery on previous orders also was active. Prices were held at 97c. per pound, for carlots, and up to $1.05 for lesser quantities. Yolk production in March was reported at 893,000 pounds, compared with 284,000 pounds for the same period last year.

**Sago Flour**—Inquiry for shipments to the United States from primary sources continued slow, though heavy buying was reported for Japan, India, and England. This has kept the market abroad firm. Carlots were quoted nominally at 7¾c. per pound, ex dock New York. Demand for spot supplies also was slow, with quotations unchanged at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, according to quantity.

**Starch, Corn**—Moderate quantities were in steady request, chiefly for prompt requirements. Market was unchanged and steady, with the strength of corn. Visible corn supply was reduced 301,000 bushels to 7,405,000 bushels for the week ended May 1, compared with 28,123,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

**Starch, Potato**—This market remained steady, with trading light. Carlots were held at 8½c. per pound, New York delivery, and spot stocks ranged 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, according to quantity. Cold and wet weather has delayed the potato and other crops in the South and prospects for the starch production next Summer are not favorable.

**Tapioca Flour**—Moderate improved demand for supplies on the spot was noted last week, while inquiry for new crop starch for shipment from Brazil continued slow. Prices were unchanged and generally steady. High grades were quoted at 10¼c. to 10½c., and medium at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

## Tanning Materials

**Divi Divi**—Trading was reported quiet. Consuming inquiry was fairly active. Offers for shipment were scarce and the market was steady and unchanged.

**Mangrove Bark**—Scarcity of offers for shipment continued to affect business last week. Consuming inquiry was moderate. Market was firm and quotations were more or less nominal for 38 percent tannin at $63 per ton, ex dock, New York.

**Myrobalans**—Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Shipments were offered more freely. Primary market remained unchanged and steady. J1 was quoted at $65 per ton, and J2 at $47 to $48 per ton, ex dock.

**Quebracho Extract**—Buying interest at prevailing quotations continued light last week. Offers for shipment from the Argentine were unchanged and well held. Shipments from Brazil of clarified 64 percent were quoted at $255, f.o.b. Santos, which was $15 below the Argentine material, and ordinary at $250, f.o.b., about the same level as the Argentine.

**Valonia**—This market was firm and offers for shipment were limited and closely held. Beards were quoted at $85 per ton, ex dock, and cups at $60, same basis.

**Wattle**—Trading was spotty. Offers for shipment were light and maintained at current levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $83 to $85 per ton, and merchantable at $80 to $81, ex dock. Extract was unchanged and firm at 9⅜c. to 9½c. per pound, ex dock, duty extra, as to tannin content.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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A high degree of resistance to microbiological degradation can be imparted to cotton cloth through impregnation with various resins, according to a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report is concerned with the use of resin impregnations as an inert physical barrier between the invading microorganisms and the cotton fiber.

Mimeographed copies of the nine page report (PB-86252, "Resin Impregnation of Cotton Fabrics for Prevention of Microbiological Decay") sell for 50 cents. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

### Warwick Chemical Moves

The Warwick Chemical Company, division of the Sun Chemical Corporation, has moved its offices to the Sun Building, 10-10 Forty-fourth avenue, Long Island City, N. Y. Increased facilities in the new location and the nearness of the adjacent laboratories are expected to enable the company to enlarge its technical consumer services.

### Fibers Warehouse Opened

Johnsons Warehouses, Inc., New York, has opened a warehouse in Trenton, N. J., to accommodate fibers, chemicals, inflammables and other materials not permitted to be stored in the Metropolitan New York and Philadelphia areas. The new facility is served by water via the Delaware River and by rail by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

### Sindar Corporation Issues Bulletin

The Sindar Corporation, New York, has issued a technical bulletin describing the use of its "Compound G-4" for mildewproofing and rotproofing textiles and leather goods. The bulletin covers the chemical and physical properties of the compound, its toxicity, fungicidal acrivity, methods of application, formulas for consumer use, antiseptic finishes and methods for analysis.

## *For the Bookshelf*

MANUAL ON WOOD CONSTRUCTION FOR PREFABRICATED HOUSES. Prepared by the Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the technical staff of the Housing and Home Financing Agency. ix+330 pages. Washington: Government Printing Office. $1.50.

This is a compilation of information accumulating in some thirty-six years of study by the Forest Products Laboratory. The data are phytologic, mechanical, and chemical in numerous aspects of that term. The manual is aimed at a better utilization of natural woods and a better development of plywoods, presswoods, and similar materials. It starts with basic information on how wood is produced and what it variously is among the species of trees from which it is derived, also how it has been, is, and can be fitted into the role of a housing material.

The information is carried on through engineering areas, seasoning practices, milling methods, construction operations, and repair technics. It comprises pictures and a glossary, descriptions of tools and instructions in their use. The language is easy and the scope is broad.

Three chapters there are of particular interest to industries in the chemical category. An excellent one has to do with the protection of wood from decay, insects, and fire, in which preservative agents and methods are ably presented. A second of these three chapters has to do with paints and painting, covering purposes and results with basic explanations. The discussion of kinds of paints and painting systems is sound. The third chapter has to do with glues and gluing, a subject that increasingly becomes important with reference to wood in housing and long was important in other sorts of woodworking. Producers and other suppliers of materials covered by these three chapters will find them useful.

THE AMERICAN INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE SYSTEM: Its Nature, Evolution, and Future. By the Economic Principles Commission of the National Association of Manufacturers. Two volumes; xiii+v+1119 pages. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $10.

These are days of growing appreciation of the necessity that the problems of employment relations and those of conflicting national economic ideologies be met and answered with intelligible facts. It is also coming more and more to be admitted that the troubles which continuously beset the national economy of the United States in all its aspects and contacts have been aggravated by the unsatisfying data with which the workings of individual—or private, or free, or whatsoever—enterprise have been explained and defended. Business management has taken so much for granted, that it has neglected to learn much with which it could frequently do a great deal of good for its particular purposes. This is almost as commonly true today as it was at the beginning of the current century. Only within the past few years has there been any substantial change.

The undertaking of the National Association of Manufacturers to prepare a textbook on the American way of business was a big job. It has been carried into a very forest of detail in the published results. The comments and conclusions with which it handles the hundreds of points that are always in debate are not often new: in some instances they could not be; in others, that which is new has not yet been proved to the convincing of either practical businessmen or professional economists. The book is the combined work of both classes: it reflects their earnest beliefs quite well. How far these, in any form of expression, can be made to carry conviction to more progressive and more realistic probers for economic truths depends on several things.

Although emphasis is laid on the point that "labor relations comprise but one part of the entire economic picture," it is significant that the chapter on employment relations comprises 184 pages, which is three and one-half times the average size of the twenty chapters. Next to the biggest is that on business fluctuations, which runs to 126 pages. It is particularly to be noted that the very important subject of employment relations is treated with special value, as well as volume. The conclusions presented on that subject are commendable for their understanding, even though they go only so far as to recognize the worker as an individual and lose in a maze of economics, psychology, and physiology much that should have induced better recognition of the fact that employment relations are human relations.

Business executives can learn much out of this economic treatise, from competition to credit, from agriculture to achievements. Government, in business and on it, is informatively handled. Marketing, prices, and profits are set forth in their primary and secondary roles. Fundamentals and finance, transportation and trends—all are lined up, analyzed, and tagged. These are things about which it is daily becoming more necessary for management to have factual knowledge and to be able to speak fully and frankly.

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# Coaltar Chemicals

The advancing price structure on basic coaltar products which became effective at the close of the first quarter was reflected last week in additional price advances, particularly on some naphthalene derivatives which had not as yet been raised. Price increases on the order of 21 to 23 cents per pound became effective last week on the F, J, L, and S sulphonic acids. Anthranilic acid and paratoluidine advanced 5 cents per pound. Laurents acid was increased by 10 cents per pound. The previous month, the changes made in basic products were reflected in price changes on such items as anilin, alpha and beta naphthylamine, and alpha-naphthol as well as a number of other naphthalene derivatives such as phthalic anhydride. The feeling was expressed in most quarters that there would be fewer changes made in the balance of the second quarter.

Most producers looked for a reduction in dyestuffs business over the next few months, and there was evidence throughout the chemical intermediate field of a lessened demand on many items which eased heir supply position considerably. This gradual easing of many intermediates which has been taking place over recent weeks was beginning to make itself apparent in the basic products. These, with the exce>tio. of creosote and some solvents, were still tight but there was less pressure on producers for prompt delivery. Accounting for the lessened pressure on basics other than naphthalene, was the reduced operations of the synthetic resin and plasticizer industries as a result of diminished consumer business. The market on basic products, however, was still one of tight supplies and there was no real change in this situation expected for a long time. However, the supply situation on more of the intermediates was for the time being, returning to a normal position of free availability.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, the steel industry last week operated at a rate of 91.0 percent of capacity, equivalent to 1,640,300 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,560,900 tons the previous week. One year ago the rate was 1,585,400 tons. Indications were that the steel industry was fast recovering from the low schedule of operation which the coal strike imposed upon it, but steel production lost through the strike represented a considerable loss to American industry which cannot be regained.

As a result of a strike in one of the large plants producing caustic soda, chlorine supplies were threatened and continue to be. The result has been the virtual disappearance from the market of all spot chlorine which was heretofore in a relatively easy position. Chlorinators of coaltar chemical intermediates were likely to be faced with a shortage in the intermediate future if the strike becomes prolonged.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Acid, anthranilic, 5c. per lb.
F, 23c. per lb.
J, 22c. per lb.
L, 22c. per lb.
Laurent's, 10c. per lb.
S, 21c. per lb.
Paratoluidine, 5c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(1926=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 152.8 | 152.6 | 152.2 | 133.8 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## Basic Products

**Benzol**—A firm price position was maintained on this item over recent months and no change in the immediate future could be foreseen. Supplies were in relatively good balance with the overall demand. Production of all grades of benzol, according to reports of the Bureau of Mines and the Tariff Commission amounted in February to 14,000,423 gallons from all sources. Of this total some 856,788 gallons consisted of motor benzol. Other grades of benzol produced were 1,073,647 gallons by tar distillers and other producers and 12,069,988 gallons by coke-oven operators. Meanwhile, the reported production of coke-oven operators during March was 833,928 gallons of motor benzol, 3,740,428 gallons of 1 degree nitration grade, 9,363,175 gallons of 2 degree industrial pure grade, and 223,682 gallons of all other grades. Production of the latter was up 41.3 percent and industrial pure benzol up 16.7 percent over February levels while the motor grade and nitration grades were off slightly.

**Coaltar**—The critical shortage of coaltar, made more acute by the recent coal strike, was far from sufficient to meet the demand of tar distillers. March production of coaltar was up 4.2 percent over February, amounting to some 61,845,379 gallons, with production for the first quarter of 1948 running some 2,000,000 gallons over the corresponding period of 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines.

**Creosote**—Mid-April marked a reported record cargo of 4,500,000 gallons of creosote being shipped to the United States, some 1,500,000 gallons being loaded into one steamship. Heavy arrivals from England have provided the American market with an oversupply when added to the substantial domestic production. The result has been to force the price structure in a slightly downward direction under pressure of competition, despite rising costs of production which should have the reverse effect. It was estimated roughly, that some 40 percent of the total creosote volume moving on the American market was moving at a price of around 19½c. per gallon, although most quotations stood at 21½c. per gallon. Most steel companies were reported as quoting at the lower figure, as well as a good portion of the imported material. This caused other domestic producers on frequent occasions to competitively meet this price. Creosote was, however, an exception out of all basic coaltar items in so far as its market position was concerned. All other basic materials remained in their relatively tight supply position under firm price structures. Quotations in the OPD were maintained at the quotation of 21½c. per gallon until the previous issue, when the lower price was inserted by virtue of the volume of material which was being traded at less than the quoted price of main producers.

Reports of the Bureau of Mines and the Tariff Commission indicate that Februrary production of creosote by tar distillers amounted to 8,719,260 gallons while the production of coke-oven operators stood at 3,115,502 gallons. Both sources were off slightly from production of the previous month. Total February production was 11,843,762 gallons as compared with 12,842,503 gallons for January. March production of creosote by coke-oven operators was as yet unreported.

**Cresol**—This material continued under strong pressure of demand from the synthetic resin and plasticizer industries despite a reduction of output by these industries in a period of lessened demand. The short supply picture on this item which has prevailed over a long period of time, was such that consumers were inclined to take all the material they could get. The easing of the plastic and plasticizer industries, however, did create a situation in which buyers were not clamoring for delivery of their orders as they had been doing heretofore. Tariff commission reports indicate that February production of meta-para cresol amounted to 710,969 pounds as compared to 582,893 pounds in January, a substantial increase for this tight material.

### Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 1 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonia liquid $NH_3$ | lbs. | 1,089,510 |
| Ammonia sulphate | lbs. | 27,094,080 |
| Benzol | gals. | 3,489,980 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 12,946,200 |
| Creosote oil | gals. | 720,512 |
| Naphthalene, crude | lbs. | 1,711,216 |
| Phenol | lbs. | 262,644 |
| Toluol | gals. | 697,986 |
| Xylol | gals. | 157,612 |

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Ortho-meta-para cresol also increased slightly in February over January, and production stood at 625,658 pounds.

**Cresylic Acid**—Demand for this material was in very much the same position as that of the cresols. Supplies were still tight, and there was no anticipated easing of the situation by virtue of the large backlog of demand. Imports continued at a fair level, but still very considerably under pre-war shipments. Plasticizer, synthetic resin, and disinfectant manufacturers were still taking all they could get, but were putting somewhat less pressure on suppliers for deliveries. Prices were firm and unchanged, still being quoted under a price spread of some 13 cents per gallon. Total production of cresylic acid from all sources was reported by the Tariff Commission as 1,617,458 pounds in February as compared with 1,968,753 pounds for January. Imported last week were some 909 drums of cresylic acid.

**Naphthalene** — Under the unchanged heavy pressure of demand for phthalic anhydride and other naphthalene derivatives which have been critically short for a long time, naphthalene of the crude types suffered no decrease in demand as a result of a general easing on many items in the coaltar industry. While the demand for and production of dyestuffs was expected to be off for the rest of the year, compared to last year, it was not anticipated that the drop in dyestuffs operations would show any marked reflection in the demand for crude naphthalene. Plastics and plasticizers were also currently in a lessened demand, but to date there was no apparent let up on the demand for phthalic anhydride. Prices, meanwhile, held firmly to levels recently established.

Refined naphthalene of the mothproofing types did not experience the heavy demand and short supply situation of last year. This was due in part to the planning of producers to prevent a too short supply, and due also to a much lesser demand this season due to delays caused by the prolonged cool weather. The overall demand this year was expected to be less, because when much home storage of clothes is delayed too long by cold weather, many people neglect to do it at all.

Production of crude naphthalene melting at less than 79 degrees by tar distillers was reported by the Tariff Commission as 17,960,905 pounds, while production of the same material by coke-oven operators stood at 8,123,490 pounds, making a total of 26,084,395 pounds of crude naphthalenes for February. Refined naphthalene melting above 79 degrees was produced by tar distillers, who turned out 8,290,687 pounds in February.

**Phenol**—This product remained essentially tight, but the pressure of consumers on producers for delivery was reported as markedly less. This situation was a reflection of the lessened demand from many chemical intermediate manufacturers for phenol used to make such things as orthochloro and parachloro phenols, and a number of other phenolic intermediates. Demand was also off somewhat from the synthetic resin industry due to lessened operations of plastic manufacturers. Purchasers, however, were keeping up their heavy buying in order to get their operating supplies and inventories in a somewhat better position. Phenol, was not expected to show more than temporary easing for a long time to come. Total production of both natural and synthetic phenols stood at 24,721,206 pounds for February.

**Pyridine**—Production of refined pyridine was reported by the Tariff Commission as 104,499 pounds, and crude pyridine on a dry basis at 122,093 gallons, as reported in a previous issue. Supplies of refined material were still reported as tight, and the denaturing grades as free, but with somewhat greater inquiry than heretofore. Prices were firm and unchanged.

**Solvent Naphtha**—The supply and demand situation on solvent naphtha remained essentially unchanged, with prices firm at levels maintained over recent months. Availability at essentially all points was short, and although there was a lessened demand from some sections of the protective coatings industry, the general picture was not significantly eased. Production of solvent naphtha of the crude heavy type during March was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 407,863 gallons with sales amounting to 391,207 gallons, leaving stocks at the end of the month of 324,096 gallons. Production of refined light solvent in March was set at 43,822 gallons, with sales of 42,700 gallons, leaving stocks at the end of the month of 46,257 gallons.

**Toluol**—A still greater drop in the demand for this solvent from the protective

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coatings industry was reported in certain areas, particularly in the middle West. Demand for coaltar toluol still was strong, however, and supplies could not be described as easy. A more comfortable position, however, in the overall supply situation was apparent. Production figures released by the Bureau of Mines showed a gain of 9.4 percent over the February level of production on nitration toluol, setting the March figure at 2,014,399 gallons. Industrial pure grade amounted to a total of 405,810 gallons by coke-oven operators, and there was also produced in March 36,068 gallons of other grades.

**Xylol**—Production of all grades of xylol by coke-oven operators amounted to 643,344 gallons in March compared with 564,158 gallons during February. Prices were firm and unchanged. Xylol, which for the past few months has been tighter than toluol, showed some easing as a result of sustained lessened demand from the industrial finishing industry. February production of xylol from all sources totaled 4,863,366 gallons.

## Intermediates

**Acid, Anthranilic**—This material advanced 5 cents per pound last week from the low of previous quotations. However, the material was being quoted over a wide range of prices by different producers. Supplies were still in their usual tight position.

**Acid, Broener's**—This item was in short supply due to the naphthalene shortage. No relief from this situation was anticipated in the immediate future. Prices were advanced to levels of $1.34 per pound by producers over recent months, and as the second quarter got well under way prices had settled upon this level.

**Acid, F**—This 2-naphthylamine-7-sulphonic acid was advanced in price some 23 cents per pound to a level of $1.73 as a result of the advancing costs on naphthalene and other raw material and manufacturing costs. Supplies were regarded as tight, and likely to remain so.

**Acid, J**—The advancing prices on naphthalene together with increased labor and manufacturing costs made it necessary to advance the price on this 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid some 22 cents per pound last week. The new price quotation is $2.64 per pound.

**Acid, L**—In an upward price adjustment on naphthalene derivatives, reflecting recent increased costs on naphthalene, this 1-naphthol-5-sulphonic acid was advanced in price 22 cents per pound, to the new level of 95 cents.

**Acid, Laurents**—This 1-naphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid was still in a short supply position as a result of heavy demand and the naphthalene shortage. It, too, was advanced in price last week by 10 cents per pound over previous levels.

**Acid, S**—The supply situation on this 8-amino-1-naphthol-5-sulphonic acid was still tight, as quotations advanced to levels of $2.75 per pound following a 21 cent per pound price advance as the result of increased raw material and manufacturing costs which could no longer be absorbed.

**Anilin**—The supply position of anilin was described as in reasonable balance with demand, while prices held firm to the levels established over the first quarter, during most of which time the material was sold at a 1 cent per pound spread which disappeared at the beginning of the second quarter. Production of anilin was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 7,443,059 pounds as compared with 9,488,617 pounds in January. Demand for anilin from the dyestuffs industry was expected to be somewhat less for the balance of this year and under the requirements of last year due to slackened operations of the dye industry.

**Paratoluidine**—This important dyestuffs intermediate which was advanced in price by some producers to 58 cents per pound some months ago was in the meantime advanced by other producers to a point where the current price spread is in the range of 55 to 58 cents per pound. Supplies remained short under strong demand.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—Very short supplies were still characteristic of this market, where prices held firm. Tariff Commission reports showed total production of this item during February at 12,047,503 pounds, compared with 12,433,117 pounds in January.

**Styrene Monomer**—Supplies of this material were in reasonably good balance with demand with the potential availability almost unlimited. Prices quoted by major producers were on the order of 15 cents per pound in tankcars.

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# Petroleum Derivatives

Although some price adjustments were made on tank wagon listings in certain areas to offset recent freight rate increases, quotations on petroleum derivatives were firm in the main.

Aromatic solvents were reported more comfortable during the week than they have been in some time. The easement was attributed mainly to the curtailment of business from the protective coatings industry. Most aromatic-aliphatic blends were still short, however, although certain grades of some producers were readily available. Higher boiling range aromatics were similarly scarce, with some grades reported entirely unobtainable. Prices were steady.

Tightening developed all along the line of aliphatic materials. Mineral spirits was particularly scarce, according to the report of at least one producer. V. M. & P. naphtha, which tightened somewhat in certain areas during the previous week, was still short. The narrowing of aliphatic stocks was attributed to curtailed production, not to demand, which has fallen off considerably in recent weeks.

## Solvents and Diluents

**Cleaners' Naphtha**—Although business generally was reported off during the week, at least one producer described stocks of this solvent as tight. Most commitments were being met on schedule, however, but availability of the product was rather limited. Price-wise, there was no change in listings.

**Protective Coatings Solvents**—A pronounced decline in demand from manufacturers of protective coatings was increasingly evident in this section last week, with the result that aromatic solvents continued in reasonably comfortable supply. With the exception of temporary transportation difficulties in widely scattered areas, deliveries were being made on time and in adequate quantity. Of course, the easing of petroleum toluol and xylol was still said to be only relative, as overall requirements for these products were still surpassing production. Then, too, with the progression of plans for an increased air force, the supply position of petroleum aromatics was believed due for considerable tightening when and if the seventy-group program is enacted. The price structure of toluol and xylol from both coaltar and petroleum sources remained steady.

Some aromatic-aliphatic blends were in relatively good supply during the period under review, although the majority of materials of this type continued short. At the same time, higher boiling range aromatics were also scarce, with some grades said to be entirely unobtainable. Prices were firm all along the line.

In addition to V. M. & P. naphtha, which tightened somewhat in certain areas during the previous week, most other aliphatics last week became shorter. All types of lacquer diluent, however, were available in almost any quantity, as sales volume to the protective coatings industry continued considerably below normal levels. Prices in all areas were firm during the week.

At least one producer of mineral spirits reported during the period under review that stocks had become so narrow that deliveries of that company were falling far short of requirements. Other suppliers also indicated that supplies had tightened considerably. Meanwhile, demand continued steady. The developing scarcity of this material was attributed to reduced production, not increased buying interest. According to a spokesman of one company, producers were diverting crude oil from aliphatics into gasoline production because of the greater profit margin on the latter. Mineral spirits' quotations, meanwhile, were well maintained.

The developing shortage of mineral spirits applied equally to stoddard solvent last week, as producers cut into aliphatic stocks to provide more gasoline on the open market. Demand, although not heavy, continued even. Prices held.

V. M. & P. naphtha, as noted above, was still short during the week, despite the continued decline in business from protective coatings sources. The price picture was unchanged during the period under review, as quotations were maintained in all areas.

**Rubber Solvents** — Somewhat tighter than previously noted, these materials were still sufficiently ample to provide most customers with quantities that met requirements. Demand was moderate. Price-wise, there was no fluctuation in listings.

### Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

### Markets at Other Centers

*Los Angeles.*—Exceedingly short supplies continued to limit trading. Prices were unchanged. Inquiry was very good. Stoddard solvent and petroleum spirits, 50 to 199 gallons, 19.2c. per gallon.

## Lighter Fractions

The price structure throughout the range of lighter fractions continued steady last week. The supply positions of butane and propane in group 3 were still reported relatively comfortable. Heptane, hexane and pentane were also in free availability. Demand was unchanged from former levels.

## Petrolatums and Waxes

**Paraffin**—There was more optimism in the spot market last week following the announcement by the Office of International Trade that 11,000,000 pounds of refined paraffin may be shipped abroad during the second quarter. Although it was originally hoped that complete removal of controls would be announced, the decision, which was described as a compromise, was greeted warmly in the trade. Meanwhile, Department of Commerce officials pointed out that crude scale and slack wax may still be exported without a license, except to ECA countries.

*Los Angeles.*—Paraffin wax supplies were in excellent demand, but limited offerings made the market tight. Prices were unchanged. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery San Francisco Bay area, 10.15c. High melting point, 157-162 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, 14½c., f.o.b. refinery.

**Petrolatums**—The price structure of these materials were firm during the week. Supply-wise, the material was available in good quantity. Demand was said to be normal.

## Miscellaneous

**Crude Oil**—According to the American Petroleum Institute, daily average crude-oil production for the week ended April 24 was 5,415,000 barrels or 24,000 barrels above the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,517,000 barrels were 4,000 barrels below the level of the preceding week and 808,000 barrels above the week ended April 26, 1947.

**Gasoline**—Two Midwest companies during the week effected adjustments in tank wagon prices to dealers and consumers of gasoline, naphthas, lubricants and fuel oils at points which are subject to the new freight increase. There were no changes at many points, and the maximum advance was ⅛c. per gallon.

**Petroleum Sulphonates**—With demand still very heavy, supplies of these materials continued in the throes of a shortage. It was pointed out by producers, however, that the limited supply situation was not due to small production but rather to the intensity of demand. Current market quotations follow:—70 percent, returnable drums, carload, works, 15¼c. per pound; 70 percent, l.c.l., 15½c.; 70 percent, tanks, 13¾c.; 50 percent, carload, 12¼c.; 50 percent, l.c.l., 12½c., and 50 percent, tanks, 10¾c.

### Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 24 totaled 221,652,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 222,075,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 423,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 230,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 193,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks totaled 6,836,000 barrels, an increase of 183,000 barrels.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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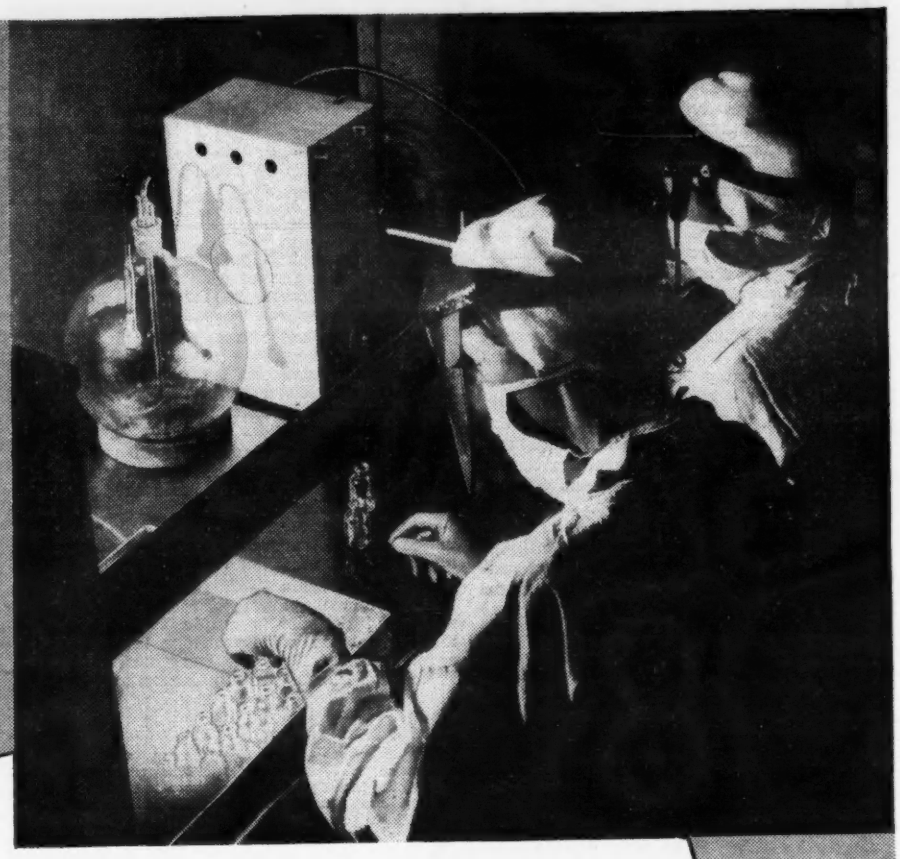

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# Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Rising prices for menthol, codliver oil, and spray process whole milk powder accompanied declining quotations on normal fermentation butyl acetate, butyl alcohol, together with butyl stearate to comprise the price movements in the drug and fine chemical market during the past week. Under the pressure of the advancing prices for menthol and codliver oil, the market index rose 0.3 point to reach 252.5, a level most nearly equaled in the issue of September 15, 1947, when the index was 252.7. And the latter figure also prevailed exactly a year ago.

Production of acetanilide, acetone, ascorbic acid, normal amyl and isoamyl acetate, butyl alcohol, dibutyl phthalate, 85 percent ethyl acetate, ethyl ethers, ethyleneglycol, formaldehyde, natural and synthetic methanol, niacin and niacinamide, phenobarbital, and thiamine hydrochloride during the month of February made a total of 192,081,828 pounds, according to production figures lately supplied by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The total in January had been 241,167,874 pounds. The drop of 49,086,046 pounds was about 20 percent of the January output. However, the output of ergosterol in February increased 104,680 million units in February; that of penicillin rose 455,909 million units; and that of streptomycin rose 316,387 grams.

Cables from Brazil made replacement prices on methol higher but the rise failed to stimulate buying interest and factors here were skeptical regarding the ability of shippers to maintain their advance. All production reports on codliver oil were adverse and added strength to a market in which some importers at least desire stability and not rising prices. Saccharin had apparently become plentiful enough to eliminate differences in producers' minimum prices. The recent difference of 40c. per pound in the lowest prices quoted by different producers was eliminated last week and minimum quotations went to a common basis.

**Acetanilide**—New market developments were lacking, the situation being one of firmness and stability as to prices and excellence as to demand for the material. According to the U. S. Tariff Commission, production in February increased to 582,961 pounds from the January output at 444,334 pounds.

**Acetone**—Suppliers reiterated and confirmed recent quotations based on tanks available at 8c. per pound. And demand was good to the point of keeping unsold supplies moderate in size. Production in February decreased to 35,342,525 pounds from the January figure of 36,944,596 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

**Acid, Acetylsalicylic**—Production of this material in February was increased to 984,691 pounds in comparison with January output at 979,411 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission. Demand continued to be in excellent and unabated volume.

**Acid, Ascorbic**—Supply has been more than sufficient to supply the good sized requirement for this material, a fact interesting from the standpoint that February production rose to 63,849 pounds from the January output reported at 50,970 pounds by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

**Acid, Citric**—The cool weather of Spring has deterred normal expansion in the requirements of consumers of this article as applied to the bottled beverage trade. However, some improvement in inquiry was noted during the past week and a gain in sales was expected to develop more or less steadily.

**Acid, Salicylic**—Production problems have been smoothed out since the end of the coal mining stoppage made possible a continued flow of raw materials to plants producing this acid. No surplus of supply was in sight and a very firm market was said to be a reasonable prospect at this time.

**Acid, Tartaric**—The tendency toward competition was quite marked so far as foreign acid was concerned and the recent and further weakening that made raw material cheaper for the domestic producers was added influence in that direction.

**Agar**—The market became steadier following the moderate reduction achieved in the previous week under competitive circumstances. Sellers adhered to quotations, showing no added tendency toward the acceptance of buyers' bids. Supply appeared to meet demand very well.

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Codliver oil, 5c. per gal.
Menthol, 5c. per lb.
Milk powder, whole, spray process, 1c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Butyl acetate, normal, fermentation, 2c. per lb.
Stearate, 2½c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, normal, fermentation, ½c. per lb.
Castor oil, 1c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 252.5 | 252.2 | 255.2 | 252.7 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

**Alcohol**—Data on alcohol were released April 26 by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on supply, production withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of March, 1948, in comparison with March, 1947:—

**Production**

| | Proof gallons | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1948 | 1947 |
| Ethyl | 19,454,822 | 247,375,031 |
| *Completely denatured | 292,788 | 715,496 |
| *Specially denatured | 12,723,571 | 12,061,479 |

**Withdrawals**

| | Wine gallons | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1948 | 1947 |
| †Ethyl, tax paid | 3,237,384 | 3,174,957 |
| tax free | 21,335,103 | 23,841,859 |
| *Completely denatured | 269,638 | 674,311 |
| *Specially denatured | 12,783,524 | 11,998,978 |

**Stocks**

| | Gallons | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1948 | 1947 |
| †Ethyl | 20,403,854 | 21,992,194 |
| *Completely denatured | 127,992 | 95,231 |
| *Specially denatured | 1,484,863 | 1,425,697 |

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in the Marches of 1948 and 1947, were as follows:—

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| Corn and corn products | 26,886,008 | 46,376,657 |
| Rye and rye products | ..... | ..... |
| Malt and malt products | 6,616,270 | 4,857,873 |
| Wheat and wheat products | ..... | ..... |
| Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products | 34,659,529 | 1,291,063 |
| Other grain | ..... | ..... |
| Total grain | 68,162,407 | 52,525,593 |
| Potatoes and potato products | 12,642,673 | 23,683,870 |
| Cassava and cassava products | ..... | 1,295,025 |
| Other materials | 414,499 | 84,385 |
| | Wine gallons | |
| Molasses | 10,388,271 | 3,287,827 |
| Ethyl sulphate | 10,018,243 | 8,623,810 |
| Sulphite liquors | 20,332,400 | 17,368,000 |
| Potato products | ..... | ..... |
| Wood sugar liquors | ..... | ..... |
| Other materials | 1,010,291 | 1,021,950 |
| | Proof gallons | |
| Products used in redistillation | 2,861,397 | 2,575,348 |

**Amyl Acetates**—Combining production figures of normal amyl and isoamyl acetate, the U. S. Tariff Commission reports February production lower at 895,071 pounds as compared with January output at 965,405 pounds. And the market remained exceptionally firm in the absence of surplus reserves in the hands of producers.

**Antipyrene**—The market continued to be in tight position with demand pressing actively on producers unable to supply all the goods wanted and as wanted. Prices were very firm.

**Argols**—Though not actually reported at lower prices last week, it was intimated that conditions at the origins made it not unlikely that further business might be booked at less than the last quotation of $18 per 100 kilos, 100 percent purity.

**Bismuth**—Metal hung ruggedly to the basis of $2 per pound in ton lots and the firmness of the raw material was reflected in the well maintained price schedules on all of the bismuth salts. Demand for the major salts was well up to normal but those of minor movement were not in especially satisfactory request last week.

**Butyl Acetate**—Prices were revised downward by 2c. per pound. The decline affected all production of the normal article by fermentation process and established the following schedule of quotations: Drums, carlots, 31½c. per pound; less than carlots, 32½c.; tanks, 30½c.; tankwagons, 31½c.

**Butyl Alcohol**—Normal fermentation products wherever manufactured were reduced ½c. per pound in price, establishing the following schedule of quotations: Drums, carlots, 33c. per pound; less than carlots, 34c.; tanks, 31½c.; tankwagons, 32c.

January production of normal material decreased to 9,900,117 pounds from the January output reported as 11,146,280

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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pounds by the United States Tariff Commission.

**Butyl Stearate**—Sellers offered this material in carlot quantities at 49c. per pound while for less than carlot amounts, the market was called 50c. per pound. This reduction in prices followed the movement in raw material, it was said.

**Camphor**—Technical material was the object of sustained and substantial request by manufacturing consumers and the movement was of assistance in maintaining a very steady price position for all varieties of synthetic material. Supply was said to be meeting current needs in very good fashion. Prices for Far Eastern camphor continued too high to compete in this market with the domestic synthetic product.

**Castor Oil**—Prices have been reduced further, the drop being 1c. more per pound and establishing USP oil in tanks on the basis of 23c. per pound; No. 3, tanks, 22½c. This was an earnest of the recently declining price in Brazil and the absence of substantial demand for oil in this market now. And to complicate the situation, the Belgian Congo has begun to offer the oil for shipment to this country.

Arrivals of castor beans last week totaled 6,712 bags, or 1,006,800 pounds, comparing with 11,222 bags, or 1,683,600 pounds in the previous week, and 59,755 bags, or 8,913,250 pounds in the corresponding week in 1947.

Total arrivals since January 1 this year became 524,502 bags, or 78,675,300 pounds, against 682,586 bags, or 102,387,900 pounds in the corresponding week of 1947.

**Codliver Oil**—Spot prices on USP oil ranged $2.60 to $2.70 per pound, depending on quantity and container, and the market was very firm here because of the tight position of oil at primary market points. The extremely sharp drop in Norwegian production this year came in conjunction with an exceptionally heavy European demand, a call in which Russian buying played no small part in strengthening the price views held in official sources. Icelandic exports take a correspondingly strong view on the market. Importers here said last week that they were doing everything possible to hold prices to reasonable stability to the end that sharp advances which the supply position might justify in some measure may be avoided in the interest of checking speculative approach to the market at this time.

**Dibutyl Phthalate**—According to latest data provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission, production of this product in February dropped enormously to the level of 827,897 pounds from the January output at 2,504,827 pounds.

**Ergosterol**—February production rose to 941,837 million units from the January output reported at 827,157 million units by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

**Ethyl Acetate**—Prices continued to show no activity, remaining firm on the first of the month and being well supported by producers. The production situation in February showed a gain in output, reaching 5,711,863 pounds of 85 percent material, as compared with the January total at 5,260,792 pounds, according to the latest data supplied by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

**Ethyl Ether**—Manufacture of this article in all of its forms in the month of February rose to 3,181,100 pounds from the January output reported as 2,424,177 pounds by the U. S. Tariff Commission. Pricewise, the spot market was reported

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to be steady under the flow of a normal request from consuming sources.

**Ethyleneglycol**—The late advance in price left the market in exceptionally firm position and all of its ethers were in similar position throughout the past week. Demand was up to recent volume.

A gain in production during February as compared with January has been reported by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The February production reached 23,061,563 pounds, comparing with January at 23,007,536 pounds.

**Formaldehyde**—Demand was good; supply was about what could be expected in view of the present availability of raw material; and prices remained very firm at the levels reached during the late advance. Stocks were less than desired, a fact suggested by the recent production data supplied by the U. S. Tariff Commission. Production in February sank to 51,927,967 pounds from the January output reported at 53,497,372 pounds.

**Glycerin**—The market remained very firm. Demand was good and production was not in excess of the reasonable protection required by the refiners in view of the overall position of raw material supplies and the probable requirements of consumers in the weeks directly ahead. Suppliers of crude glycerin continued to take a firm view on the value of their holdings and in some instances quoted prices which refiners found it difficult to align with the present schedule of quotations on their products.

**Guaiacol**—Demand has developed seasonal contraction and during the past week was down to a basis not much if any larger than jobbing size. Pricewise, the market remained very firm in all quarters.

**Hexamethylenetetramine** — The market was very firm. Production is subject to conditions about which not much can be done to bring about a rise in the output of hexamine without crippling the manufacture of other needed products. Prices were well maintained.

**Isopropyl Acetate**—Sustained requirements of manufacturing consumers plus no lowering of production cost for this acetate kept the price schedule to an unchanged and very fine position last week. The call for goods flowed steadily in expected volume, it was said.

**Menthol**—Following some offerings on the basis of $8.25 per pound, spot views on values rose to a minimum of $8.40 per pound which compared with $8.35 that had prevailed late in the previous period. The development in local circles reflected a rise in the replacement prices cabled from the Brazilian source of supply. The rise failed to bring manufacturing consumers into the market and the whole approach to the primary market development was, first, protective in the matter of price and, skeptical regarding the soundness of the rise in source quotations.

**Methanol**—February production of synthetic material took a spurt, reaching 60,422,172 pounds, as compared with the January output of 58,472,357 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission. In the case of natural methanol, February production dropped to 1,312,635 pounds from the January total of 1,455,382 pounds.

**Methylethyl Ketone**—Prices established last January at 10c. per pound in tanks were confirmed as unchanged at the first of the month. Furthermore, it was reported that the supply situation was not overly satisfactory when compared with the apparent need of buyers.

**Milk Powder**—The market continued to be reported as firm. Some quarters were said to have advanced prices while most of the others held them unchanged but submitted with some reserve on the part of sellers. Milk production lagged behind that of a year ago in the large producing areas and sales of fluid milk were a firming element in the situation. The latest purchases by the Department of Agriculture were 747,000 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder at 14½c. per pound for delivery between April 29 through May 10. The business was done in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Idaho points. The total offered to the department was 1,949,250 pounds and 21,350,460 pounds remain to be bought. The department on April 29 bought 4,113,000 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder at 13¼c. to 13½c. per pound f.o.b. middleeastern states, and 256,800 pounds at 13.60c. to 13.75c. in the state of New York.

**Niacin, Niacinamide**—Combining production data on these two material, the U. S. Tariff Commission reported the total output in February to have increased to 103,378 pounds from the January total of 100,931 pounds.

**Penicillin**—February production of this material increased to 7,057,264 million units from the January output of 6,601,355


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million units, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

**Phenolbarbital**—Since the late advance in price, the market has retained a position of sustained strength and conditions suggested last week that the prevailing market was likely to be retained for some time to come. Production in February underwent a sharp drop, reaching 45,638 pounds from the January output reported at 61,772 pounds by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

**Quinine**—A report from The Hague, Holland, stated that "It has only been during 1947 that the resumption of importation of cinchona bark...from the Netherlands Indies has enabled post-war production to be taken up again and the quinine products industry is now making gradual progress to its pre-war position."

**Saccharin** — If the establishment of parity price schedules means anything, it would seem to be that the supply has at last caught up with demand and rendered the market more competitive than it had been. During the past week, a producer formerly quoting the article minimum at $1.90 per pound reduced that schedule to $1.50, thus meeting the market minimum previously quoted in other directions. Smaller lots were reduced proportionately and the full schedule became as follows: soluble, 1,000 pound lots, $1.50 per pound; smaller lots, $1.50 to $1.70; powder, soluble and insoluble, 1,000 pound lots, $1.55; smaller lots, $1.65 to $1.85.

**Streptomycin**—The most recent data on production as provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission named February output rising to 1,645,580 grams from the January total of 1,329,193 grams.

**Thiamine Hydrochloride**—A rise of production brought the February total to 15,092 pounds from the January total of 13,558 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

## Ethyleneglycol Making In Germany Described

Detailed analyses of German manufacturing methods and development work on certain derivatives of ethylene oxide used in the production of explosives, detergents, softening agents and other compounds are described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services.

The Germans manufactured ethylene oxide derivatives related to the glycols, glycol ethers, and ethylene cyanhydrin on a large scale, the report states. Production of ethylene glycol totalled 450 tons a month and diethyleneglycol 200 tons a month early in 1942, the report continues. It describes the manufacturing process as carried out at the Gendorf and Ludwigshafen plants of I. G. Farbenindustrie, and includes data on the mixing vessel, heat exchanger, reaction tower, evaporators, distillation columns, and specifications and costs.

Mimeographed copies of the eighty-seven page report (PB-85159, "Manufacture of Ethylene Glycol, Polyglycols, Glycol Ethers, and Related Derivatives of Ethylene Oxide in Germany") sell for $2.25. Orders should be addressed to the office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

## Arapahoe Names Four Sales Representatives

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Col., has appointed Dr. J. J. Jacobs, Los Angeles, exclusive sales representative in California, Oregon and Washington, and the United States Foreign Corporation, R. Kay-New York Ltd., Dr. F. Jonas Company, and Harry Dixon & Sons, Inc., as exclusive export representatives in their respective world areas.

## Tri-City Golf Meet Set for June 28-29

The Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri, St. Louis, will be host on June 28 and 29 to the Allied Drug and Cosmetic Association of Michigan, Detroit; the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association, and the Chicago Drug and Chemical Association for the annual tri-city golf meet between the four clubs.

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## Korea Lists Approved Imports and Exports

The interim government of South Korea has issued a new list of improved import and export commodities which superseded all other lists. All goods or commodities not on the approved list are to be considered prohibited for import or export unless specific approval is obtained from the Korean Department of Commerce. The regulations apply to trade with that portion of Korea located south of the thirty-eighth parallel.

Among the approved imports are fertilizers; petroleum and petroleum products; raw materials for matches; raw materials for light bulbs; vegetable oils, and medicines.

Among the approved exports are agar (except 1947-48 crop); fish livers: gallnuts; molybdenum; manganese; cobalt; kaolin; talc; graphite; zinc ore; beryllium; fluorite; silica sand; pyrophyllite; monazite; asbestos; ferro tungsten, and ginseng.

## Schering Corp. Appoints Lee and Jurow to Staff

Dr. Slaughter W. Lee, formerly director of research of Wallace Laboratories, New Brunswick, N. J., and Irving H. Jurow, legislative counsel for several Federal agencies during the past six years have been appointed to the staff of Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J.

Dr. Lee has been assigned to the development of a number of new products which have been prepared by Schering's research divisions. Mr. Jurow will head the Schering legal department.

### Southern Research Institute Adds Pappas to Engineering Div. Staff

Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., has added Steve L. Pappas to the staff of its engineering division. Mr. Pappas was formerly associated with the Continental Gin Company.

### Agident Co. Formed in New York

The Agident Company has been formed in New York to market a new product in the dentrifice field. The item, called "Frehsenit," is designed as a cleaning agent for false teeth, and is said to embody an entirely new concept of denture cleaning. The new company is located at 670 Lexington avenue.

## Philips Laboratories Making Vitamin D3 by New Method

Philips Laboratories, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., has obtained a United States patent on a new method of synthetically producing vitamin D3. The new method, which was developed in the laboratories of the Philips company in the Netherlands, is said to use relatively inexpensive materials and to require simple apparatus occupying a small space per unit of provitamin produced.

In the method, the provitamin D, 7-dehydrocholesterol, is produced by the bromination of cholesterol, followed by the removal of elements of hydrobromic acid and the substitution of a double bond at the seven position of the sterol structure. The provitamin is then converted into the vitamin D3 by irradiation with ultra violet light.

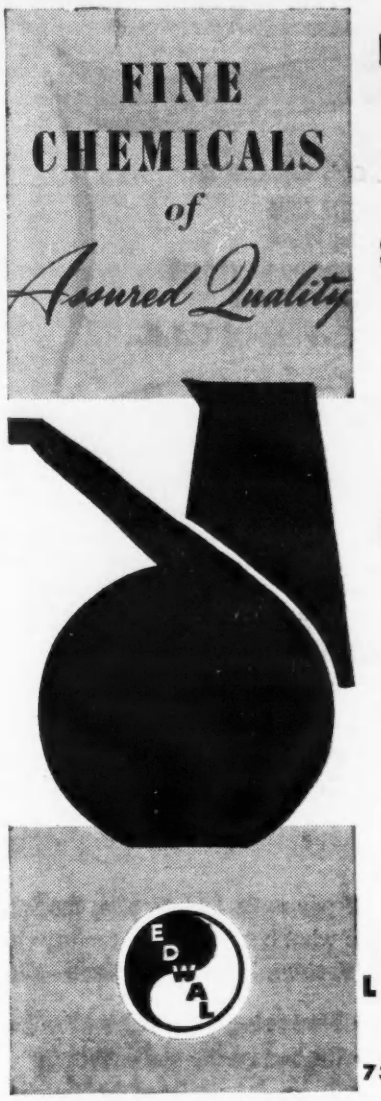
## Robertet Has N.Y. Office

P. Robertet & Cie, perfumer's natural raw materials, Grasse, France, has established offices at 125 East Twenty-third street, New York 10, N. Y.

### British Chemical Engineers Re-elect Cremer President

The Institution of Chemical Engineers, meeting in London, England, April 18, re-elected H. W. Cremer as its president. Other officers were elected as follows:—Vice-presidents, S. Irwin Crookes, V. F. Gloag, J. McKillop, and J. Davidson Pratt; honorary secretaries, M. B. Donald and L. O. Newton; honorary treasurer, F. A. Greene; members of the council, F. A. Freeth, E. H. T. Hoblyn, A. H. Lynn, and F. E. Warner.

The institution's medals were respectively awarded as follows:—Osborne Reynolds medal, to Norman Swindin; Moulton medal, to Dr. H. Heywood; junior Moulton medal, to Dr. Edgar T. Moss; William Macnab medal, to D. Ormston.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## Chemists Posts Open In Federal Agencies

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced that an examination will be held for filling high-grade chemists positions in various Federal agencies in Washington and vicinity, and one position in the Office of Naval Research, Boston, Mass. No written test will be required, and candidates will be rated on their experience and training relevant to the duties of the position.

To qualify for the positions, candidates must have completed a college course leading to a bachelor's degree in chemistry, or must have had college study, including thirty semester hours in chemistry plus appropriate education or experience which, when combined with the thirty semester hours, will total four years of education and experience.

In addition to meeting this basic requirement, candidates must have had four years of broad and progressive experience in chemistry. Graduate study may be substituted for part of this experience. Salaries for the positions range from $7,102 to $9,975 per year.

Information and application forms may be secured from most post offices, from Civil Service regional offices, or from the Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications for the position in Boston should be filed with the director, First U. S. Civil Service Region, Boston, and applications for all other positions should be filed with the commission's office in Washington.

## Roberts Heads Gilpin Co.

The Henry B. Gilpin Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Baltimore, Md., has elected James W. Roberts president, to succeed the late J. O. Robinson. Mr. Roberts, who resides in Norfolk, Va., is currently a member of the Virginia house of delegates.

## Bids Wanted

**Alcohol,** denatured, 801,996 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1112, May 13.

**Alkyd resin,** solution, 74,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1303, May 21.

**Aluminum sulphate,** 30,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2528, May 12.

**Anti-freeze,** 355,000 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-62832-R, May 12.

**Bentonite,** 100,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1272, May 17.

**Carbon tetrachloride,** 1,610 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 186, May 11.

**Caustic soda,** 100,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2548, May 13; 26,250 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 290, May 19.

**Cleaning compound,** 3,700 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2544, May 13.

**Compressed gas,** acetylene & oxygen, Federal Correctional Institution (Tallahasse, Fla.) invitation 25-1949, May 18.

**DDT,** larvicide, 8,000 pounds, Army Quartermaser Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invtaion 773, May 12.

**Dextrine,** 20,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1272, May 17.

**Drugs and chemicals,** Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 723, May 11; invitation 745, May 13; invitation 768, May 17.

**Dry cleaning** solvent, 5,500 gallons, Federal Works Agency (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 2353-5-14-1, May 14.

**Dye,** leather, 20,000 2½-ounce bottles, Quartermaster, Marine Corps (Philadelphia 46, Pa.) invitation 687, May 14.

**Floor wax,** water-emulsion, 20,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1292, May 20.

**Gasket compound,** approx. 4,099 pounds, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45, Pa.) invitation 1570, May 18.

**Grease solvent,** 20,900 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 287, May 12; 5,500 gallons, invitation 286, May 12; 12,600 gallons, invitation 285, May 12.

**Hydraulic oil,** 8,900 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia 37, Pa.) invitation 245, May 13.

**Inhibited acid pickle,** 3,600 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 277, May 17.

**Laundry soda,** 3,175 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 94, May 12.

**Motor fuel,** aviation, City of Cleveland, ordinance No. 2037-47, May 13.

**Naphthenates,** driers, 150,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1292, May 20.

**Paint, various,** 10,447 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1106, May 11; 1,136 gallons, invitation 1088, May 12; 1,160 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Huntington, W. Va.) invitation 171, May 14; 23,000 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 305, May 26; 15,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 854, supplementary No. 1, May 17; 400 gallons, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 99, May 14.

**Penicillin,** crystalline, 1,000,000 bottles, 200,000 units per bottle; in oil or wax, 66,000 bottles, 10 cc per bottle, 300,000 units per cc, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 787, May 17.

**Photographic,** alkali solution, 3,480 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1108, May 13; developer & fixer, Department of Justice (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5922, May 12; fixer, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45, Pa.) invitation 1565, May 18.

**Potassium bichromate,** ACS, 19,032 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1109, May 11.

**Roof coating,** 2,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2501, May 12.

**Rubber cement,** neoprene base, 1,386 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1107, May 14.

**Scouring powder,** 100,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 87, May 14; 271,800 pounds, invitation 88, May 14.

**Silica sand,** 200,000 pounds, and flour, 100,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1272, May 17.

**Soap,** hand, 550 gallons, Federal Works Agency (Kansas City, Mo.) invitation KC-8-183, May 13; toilet, 18,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2539, May 12; automobile, 29,350 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 91, May 12.

**Sodium silicate,** 8,200 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2528, May 12.

**Spices,** including black pepper and bay leaves, Army Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 789, May 14.

**Streptomycin,** 65,000 one-gram vials, and 15,000 five-gram vials, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-161, May 13.

**Thinner,** pyroxylin dope & lacquer, 264,471 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1110, May 14; enamel, 10,000 gallons, and lacquer, 20,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1292, May 20.

**Trichloroethylene,** 33,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 248, May 12.

**Trisodium phosphate,** 1,000 pounds, Federal Works Agency (Kansas City, Mo.) invitation KC-8-183, May 13; 45,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 293, May 20.

**Weatherproofing compound,** 1,320 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1318, May 24.

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## *Morton Salt Co.*

*—Continued from page 3*

provision of the Robinson-Patman Act, we have said that the statute does not require that the discriminations must in fact have harmed competition, but only that there is a reasonable possibility that they 'may' have such an effect. Corn Products Co. v. Federal Trade Comm'n, 324 U. S. 726, 742. Here the commission found what would appear to be obvious, that the competitive opportunities of certain merchants were injured when they had to pay respondent substantially more for their goods than their competitors had to pay. The findings are adequate.

"It is urged that the evidence is inadequate to support the commission's findings of injury to competition. As we have pointed out, however, the commission is authorized by the act to bar discriminatory prices upon the reasonable possibility that different prices for like goods to competing purchases may have the defined effect on competition. That respondent's quantity discounts did result in price differentials between competing purchasers sufficient to influence their resale price of salt was shown by evidence. This showing in itself is adequate to support the commission's appropriate findings that the effect of such price discriminations may be substantially to lessen competition . . . and to injure, destroy and prevent competition.

"The adequacy of the evidence to support the commission's findings of reasonably possible injury to competition from respondent's price differentials between competing carload and less-than-carload purchasers is singled out for special attacks here. It is suggested that in considering the adequacy of the evidence to show injury to competition respondent's carload discounts and its other quantity discounts should not be treated alike.

"The argument is that there is an obvious saving to a seller who delivers goods in carload lots. Assuming this to be true, that fact would not tend to disprove injury to the merchant compelled to pay the less-than-carload price. For a ten-cent carload price differential against a merchant would injure him competitively just as much as a ten-cent differential under any other name.

"However relevant the separate carload argument might be to the question of justifying a differential by cost savings, it has no relevancy in determining whether the differential works an injury to a competitor. Since Congress has not seen fit to give carload discounts any favored classification we cannot do so. Such discounts, like all others, can be justified by a seller who proves that the full amount of the discount is based on his actual savings in cost. The trouble with this phase of respondent's case is that it has thus far failed to make such proof."

## *Dr. L.H. Marks Indicted*

*—Continued from page 3*

when the company was seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

United States attorneys charged that American Hyalsol actually was owned by Henkel & Cie, German soap manufacturing concern, and two of its subsidiaries, Deutsche Hydrierwerke A.G. and Boehme Fettchemie, G.m.b.H. Authorities are holding $5,000,000 in cash and $1,000,000 in securities found in possession of American Hyalsol but believed to be Henkel property.

When American Hyalsol was organized as a patent holding company in 1932, Dr. Marks agreed to pose as sole owner while actually acting as trustee for the German interests, the government alleges. Government attorneys said that royalty payments were disguised as payments on a fictional debt of about $2,000,000 due a Swiss Company from which Dr. Marks ostensibly had bought the patents. Actually the Swiss concern was linked to the German companies to whom the money went, it is charged.

Although the company was seized by APC in 1943, the alleged conspiracy was not uncovered until 1946 when Dr. Marks and Mr. Littell demanded it back in a suit filed in Federal Court in Connecticut.

After the indictment was returned, Dr. Marks and Mr. Littell were notified to appear in Federal Court at New York tomorrow to plead. The maximum penalty for conviction on all counts is twenty-four years in prison and fines totaling $40,000.

Dr. Marks, who also is president of the Bigler Chemical Corporation, was area executive for the War Production Board in connection with industrial alcohol during World War II.


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## Chemists' Club Elects Barrows as President

F. E. Barrows, of the New York patent law firm of Pennie, Edmonds, Morton & Barrows, was elected president of the Chemists' Club at the annual meeting on May 5. R. P. Soule, vice-president in charge of research for the American Machine & Foundry Company, New York, was elected vice-president.

Other club officers elected were nonresident vice-president, W. B. Plummer, manager of the Chemical products department of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Chicago; suburban vice-president, Dr. Per K. Frolich, director of research and development for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and treasurer, Ira Vanderwater, vice-president of R. W. Greeff & Co., New York.

At the meeting, members elected to honorary membership four prominent members of the chemical profession. They are Dr. Charles L. Parsons, former secretary of the American Chemical Society; Dr. Milton C. Whitaker, vice-president and a director of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; Dr. Hugo R. Kruyt, of Holland, president of the International Union of Chemistry, and Viscount Leverhume, governor of Lever Brothers Ltd.

## *ECA Calms Fears*

—*Continued from page 4*

aside for ERP purchases. A permits system will be set up so that the Economic Cooperation Administration in the United States and the European governments will be enabled to keep account of the funds that are spent. The mechanics of this system are now being worked out.

"Whatever system of accounting and disbursement is devised, the European importer—not the United States exporter—will initiate the first action in requesting permission to use ECA dollars for payment for a shipment.

"When the United States exporter receives an order from an importer in an ERP country, he will apply to the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, for an export license if an export license is needed for the goods ordered. Neither the ECA nor any other agency of the government will guarantee the granting of an export license simply because an importer in an ERP government has received permission from his government to pay for a shipment with dollars. In granting export licenses for shipments to these countries, the OIT will follow its normal procedures.

"The ECA is concerned primarily with providing financing to the ERP countries, with determining—in consultation with these countries—how the funds shall be used, and with keeping account of the funds used. It will not decide which exporters are to do business with Europe. And it will not decide which brands or makes of a particular product will be paid for with ECA money. These decisions will be made by the European importer who buys the goods he considers the best for his money."

## *Army and Navy Plans*

—*Continued from page 4*

should be assigned to other types of professional personnel. Increased use of pharmacists in medical administration and supply work is one of the aims of the survey, he said.

Gen. Bliss also announced that recruitment of reserve pharmacist officers will be supplemented by a new pharmacy ROTC program. Four pharmacy colleges have informally accepted invitations to apply for establishment of a pharmacy ROTC unit, he stated.

As a further step in the reserve program, he said, a directive is currently being developed that will enable those graduate pharmacists, who are qualified but were otherwise denied the opportunity of participating in a pharmacy ROTC unit, to receive a direct appointment in the medical service corps reserve with or without prior military service.

The current need for more pharmacy manpower in the Navy and a new pattern of expanded services for pharmacists in the medical department was described by Rear Admiral C. A. Swanson, surgeon general of the Navy. He announced that the Navy is discontinuing the familiar titles of "pharmacists mate" and "pharmacist" to designate hospital corps personnel.

Professional organizations of pharmacy had objected to continued use of these titles, since the men so designated were not usually qualified to be called pharmacists or provide pharmaceutical services in civilian life.

About 3,700,000 pints of blood must be collected annually to fill the total medical needs of the American public, Admiral Ross T. McIntire, administrator of the National Blood Program, estimated in accepting an offer from the pharmaceutical profession to help achieve this goal. He suggested that the "unique position of the pharmacists in community life" could be effectively used to interpret and gain support for the program to be developed over the next five years.

On the following day, a memorial flagstaff and flag in honor of all American pharmacists who have fought in this country's wars was dedicated at the American Institute of Pharmacy. The presentation of the memorial was made by Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Baltimore, Md.

Among the speakers at the ceremonies were Rear Admiral R. W. Paine, of the munitions board executive committee, who pointed out the purpose in the scheme of industrial mobilization, and Kenneth B. Johnson, of the general council of the National Security Resources Board, who emphasized that resources are everything, organic and inorganic, animate and inanimate, and that the job of supplying them is the task of every man, woman and child in the country.

Gen. J. Lawton Collins spoke in the place of Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall. That the machinery of supply must be run by industry and not by the military was the theme of most of the afternoon's speakers, along with recognition of the fact that the service of pharmacy in national security is not spectacular or impressive, but is highly necessary.

## *Health Assembly*

—*Continued from page 7*

scribed it as a success if for no other reason than to help consumer groups get the point of view of the professional and vice versa.

The administrator commented particularly on research, saying that there has never been any overall research planning on national health and indicated clearly that this would be another important recommendation in his report. Most of the research has been done by the drug manufacturers trying to "find a new drug on which to make money," he said. He quickly added that he was not casting any aspersions on the drug industry because it has made wonderful progress, but he thought research of that kind has its limitations. As time goes on, he said, it will be found that more and more public funds must be made available so that the problems of health can be attacked on a broad scale.

While the assembly was not called for the purpose of registering either for or against any specific legislation, an undertone of conflict over the question of compulsory health insurance was clearly evident throughout the meetings. Speakers for the labor and some farm groups expressed their views in favor of compulsory health insurance while the American Medical Association continued to maintain its determined opposition. Nevertheless, even in this field, there was substantial progress made that pleased both sides.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor were agreed that the assembly had made great strides forward in securing understanding between the medical profession and the consumers of medical services. The CIO in a formal statement after the meeting said:—

"Agreement between representatives of labor, consumer, cooperatives and farm groups and the American Medical Association on prepaid health insurance as the basic method of financing medical care for the American people made the National Health Assembly an outstanding success."

Some of the conclusions of the various sectional committees were the following:—

Personnel and facilities in public health schools should be doubled.

The research panel called for greater expenditure of tax money in the field of medical research.

The nation needs more dental schools and more dental research.

At least a third of all patients consulting doctors have emotional disorders that lead to physical disorders and that 62 percent of all inmates of veterans' hospitals are psychiatric cases. More trained psychiatric workers and better state hospitals are needed.

The nutrition section called for a nutrition expert in every health group.

The rural health section found that it is not possible for doctors to practice good medicine in country districts because of the lack of facilities. More information on rural medical care and hospitalization was demanded.

## CED Plans Hoffman Dinner on May 20

The resignation of Paul G. Hoffman as chairman of the Committee for Economic Development will be accepted, and his successor announced, at a dinner to be given by CED trustees in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel; New York, on May 20. The trustees will meet earlier that day to choose a successor to Mr. Hoffman, recently named Administrator for Economic Cooperation. He has been chairman of CED since it was organized in September, 1942.

## Manhattan Chemicals Offers New Service to Industry

Manhattan Chemicals, Inc., New York, is offering a new type of service to the chemical industry. The organization proposes to function as a "service organization" and, in essence, to act as a subsidiary company to each of its clients, offering them increased production facilities for halogenation, sulphonation, distillation and other processes.

For this purpose it has purchased a twenty-acre plant and laboratory in Black Lick, Pa., and has appointed I. Victor Monoson plant manager. Trained personnel and equipment will be maintained at the plant for the performance of any chemical processing assignment, and the company will undertake produce those chemicals which its clients cannot because of location restrictions, lack of space, equipment or personnel.

## Owens-Illinois Promotes Steimer on Pacific Coast

Owens-Illinois Glass Company has appointed Earl D. Steimer Pacific Coast Market development manager, to succeed Bert Van Cleve. Mr. Steimer joined the San Francisco office of Owens-Illinois in 1946 as a field supervisor, and has been connected with that office ever since.

## Mickle to Buy Chemicals For Pilot International

H. V. Mickle has been appointed manager of the chemical department of Pilot International Corporation. He will buy chemicals and related materials for shipment to the branch offices and customers of the concern throughout the world.

## Mineral Wool Ass'n Headed by Carter

The National Mineral Wool Association has elected as president T. C. Carter, vice-president of the Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati. He succeeds R. E. Outman, of the Northampton Rock Wool Company, Easton, Pa., recently resigned.

### Sharp & Dohme to Move Philadelphia Office

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has signed a lease for floor space in the Terminal Commerce building, 401 North Broad street, to house the Philadelphia district sales office, presently located at 4231 North Fifth street. The move, to be accomplished early in June, is occasioned by the purchase of the company's new West Point plant and the intended abandonment of the North Fifth street building.

### New York APhA Branch Meets Tonight at Columbia

The New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association will meet tonight in the lecture hall of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy. Speaker for the evening will be Stuart V. Smith, vice-president of Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, who will discuss "Increasing Profits in the Prescription Department."

### Penick Publishes More Information on Rutin

S. B. Penick & Co., botanical products and fine chemicals, New York, has published a supplement to the "The Story of Rutin." It continues the company's review of the literature about rutin and covers the period from July, 1947, through March 1, 1948.


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*Manufacturing Chemists* NORWOOD, OHIO, U. S. A.
C&B
COLEMAN & BELL

KESSCO PRODUCTS
CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES
FATTY ACID ESTERS
DIBUTYL TARTRATE
BUTYL STEARATE BUTYL OLEATE
BUTYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE
METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" OLEATE
*TRADEMARK OF C&CCC
STEARATES PALMITATES
OLEATES RICINOLEATES
LAURATES
*for the*
Textile, Cosmetic, Pharmaceutical Petroleum, Plastic and Allied Industries
KESSLER CHEMICAL CO., INC.
ESTABLISHED 1921
STATE ROAD and COTTMAN AVE. PHILADELPHIA 35, PA.

EPINEPHRINE U.S.P. XIII
PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE U.S.P. XIII
PROCAINE BASE
RICHMOND CHEMICAL CORP.
*Manufacturing Chemists*
1483 Richmond Terrace Staten Island 10, N. Y.
Gibraltar 2-4291

# Imports at United States Ports

## *New York Imports*

ANISE—151 bgs, American Nile Co, Exchester, Beirut
100 bgs, National City Bank of New York, Cape Alexander, Vera Cruz

ANISESEED OIL—15 dms, T M Duche Co, Trein Maersk, Hongkong

ANNATTO SEED—79 bgs, D Steengrafe Co, Marline Bend, Kingston

ANTIMONY ORE—400 cs, Trein Maersk, Shanghai

ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, National Starch Products, Mahronda, Port Sudan
50 bgs, E Meer, Mahronda, Port Sudan
153 bgs, Paul Dunkel, Mahronda, Port Sudan
60 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Mahronda, Port Sudan
110 bgs, R D Heins, Mahronda, Port Sudan

ARGOLS—2,000 bgs, National City Bank of New York, Alma Victory, Brindisi

BABASSU KERNELS—9,000 bgs, General Foods Corp, Jutahy, Maranhao
8,333 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Jutahy, Maranhao

BALSAM TOLU—60 cs, Isaac Mezrahi, Santa Monica, Barranquilla

BAUXITE ORE—4,500 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, Leontios, Georgetown

BEESWAX—550 bgs, Mahronda, Port Sudan
205 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Exchester, Alexandria
100 bgs, F Baillargeon Co, Mormaclem, Porto Alegre
13 bgs, Vilco, Inc, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
27 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
162 bgs, Wessel Duval Co, Exchequer, Djibouti
168 bgs, Exchequer, Djibouti
57 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Exchequer, Djibouti

BERYL ORE—328 bgs, Foote Mineral Co, Mormaclem, Victoria

BLACK SULPHUR DYE—151 dms, Asiatic Export Co, Inc, American Merchant, Hongkong

BUCHU LEAVES—33 bls, LoCurto & Funk Co, Greece Victory, Capetown

BUTTON LAC—51 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
100 bgs, Exchequer, Calcutta

CANARY SEED—250 bgs, H S Cramer Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
834 bgs, Kellogg Seed Co, Herdis, Buenos Aires

CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—70 bgs, Wessel Duval Co, Industria, Bahia

CASEIN—40 bgs, Industria, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Casein Co of America, Herdis, Buenos Aires

CASHEW NUT OIL—138 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Works, Mount Davis, Bombay

CASSIA—32 bls, Catz American Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
49 bls, F L Kraemer Co, Steel Age, Singapore
150 bls, H M Newhall Co, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
394 bls, Art G Dunn Co, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
250 bls, Art G Dunn Co, American Merchant, Hongkong

CASTOR BEANS—5,100 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Industria, Bahia
847 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Rio Guayas, Manta
756 bgs, Reuben Import Export Corp, Poelau Laut, Bangkok

CAUSTIC POTASH—100 cs and 25 dms, Bergstrom Trading Co, Stockholm, Gothenburg
SODA—100 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Stockholm, Gothenburg

CELERY SEED—240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Mount Davis, Bombay
25 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Mount Davis, Marseilles
44 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Netherlands Victory, Marseilles

CETYL ALCOHOL—20 cs, Orbis Products Corp, American Importer, Liverpool

CHALK—1,100 bgs, Nicholas Weitzner Co, Bastogne, Antwerp
300 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Welsh Prince, London

CHICLE GUM—77 cs, Astoria Pan Americana Co, Jutahy, Manaus

CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Poelau Laut, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—38 dms, Fruit Dispatch Co, Coastal Ringleader, Cortes
3 dms, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
3 dms, H A Southern Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
20 dms, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
15 dms, National City Bank of New York, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
16 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Agapenor, Tandjongpriok
15 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Cape Alexander, Vera Cruz
10 dms, American Far East Syndicate, Trein Maersk, Shanghai

COCONUT OIL—425 tons, Kyska, Cebu
410 tons, R J Roesing & Co, Kyska, Cebu

CODLIVER OIL—25 dms, Bowring & Co, Fort Townshend, St John
95 dms, Martin Denis Co, Fort Townshend, St John
50 dms, Vitaron Chemical Mfg Co, Fort Townshend, St John
35 dms, Devold Peder Oil Co, Fort Townshend, St John
31 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Fort Townshend, St John
36 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Florida, Copenhagen

COPAL GUM—37 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Poelau Laut, Amboina
59 bskts, Winters & Co, Poelau Laut, Amboina
151 bskts, S Winterbourne & Co, Poelau Laut, Amboina
71 bskts, Sino Handelsvereeniging, Inc, Poelau Laut, Amboina
44 bskts, Thurston & Braidich Co, Poelau Laut, Amboina
84 bskts, W H Scheel, Inc, Agapenor, Macassar
181 bskts, H P Winters & Co, Agapenor, Macassar
257 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Agapenor, Macassar
174 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Trein Maersk, Manila

CORIANDER SEED—142 bgs, Toledano & Pinto Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca

CORNMINT OIL—6 dms, Consumer Import Co, Stockholt, Santos

CREAM OF TARTAR—150 bgs, T M Duche & Co, Mount Davis, Naples

CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Reinhart Chemical Co, American Importer, Liverpool
151 dms, American Cyanamid Co, American Importer, Liverpool
55 dms, H A Gogarty Co, American Importer, Liverpool
7 dms, American Importer, Liverpool
125 dms, American Express Co, American Importer, Liverpool
131 dms, Media, Liverpool
200 dms, Welsh Prince, London

CUBE ROOT—2,206 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn Co, Jutahy, Belem Para
285 bdls, Santa Cecilia, Callao
189 bdls, Santa Cecilia, Callao

CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—8 cs, Irvington Smelting & Refining Works, Santa Cecilia, Puna

DAMMAR GUM—350 bgs, D G Innes Corp, Steel Age, Singapore
25 cs, American Cyanamid Co, Mount Davis, Singapore
350 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Mount Davis, Singapore
250 bgs, Sina Handelsvereeniging, Inc, Poelau Laut, Tandjongpriok
42 bls, R J Prentiss Co, American Merchant, Cebu

DERRIS ROOT—42 bgs, R J Prentiss Co, American Merchant, Cebu

DEXTRIN—55 bgs, Stein Hall Co, Nieuw Amsterdam Rotterdam
52 bgs, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam

DRAGON'S BLOOD—5 cs, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Steel Age, Singapore

DYESTUFFS—2 dms, Fallek Products Co, Mount Davis, Shanghai
9 dms, Asiatic Export Co, Inc, American Merchant, Hongkong
5 dms, Asiatic Export Co, Inc, Trein Maersk, Hongkong

ESSENTIAL OILS—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
4 cs, Ungerer & Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
3 dms, Brown Bros, Mohamed Ali El Kebir, Marseilles
8 dms, American Express Co, Mohamed Ali El Kebir, Marseilles
3 cs, American Express Co, Mohamed Ali El Kebir, Marseilles
3 dms, Cape Alexander, Vera Cruz
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, American Merchant, Hongkong
3 dms, American Express Co, Netherlands Victory, Marseilles
4 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Netherlands Victory, Marseilles
7 dms, Tombarel Products Corp, Netherlands Victory, Marseilles
1 bbl, Tombarel Products Corp, Netherlands Victory, Marseilles

EUCALYPTUS OIL—17 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne
10 dms, Orbis Products Trading Co, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne
6 dms, W J Bush Co, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne
26 dms, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne
25 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne
30 dms, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne
50 dms, First National Bank of Boston, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne

EUPHORBIA GUM—20 bgs, Meer Corp, Mount Davis, Marseilles

FISH OIL—30 cs, First National Bank of Boston, Estrella, Tangier

FLEASEED—95 bgs, S B Penick Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
122 bgs, R J Prentiss Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
117 bgs, T M Duche & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
15 bgs, E Meer & Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles

FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
100,000 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Britamer, Aruba
104,153 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Chiwawa, Aruba
106,268 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Maria Cristina, Las Piedras
63,763 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Eliza Jane Nicholson, Tampico
103,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Chattanooga, Aruba
100,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Raleigh, Aruba

GARNETLAC—225 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Mahronda, Calcutta

GENTIAN ROOT—71 bgs, W E Martin Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
110 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Mohamed Ali El Kebir, Marseilles

GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Corp, Mount Davis, Bombay
342 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay

GINGER—56 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Marline Bend, Kingston
138 bgs, Bak of Nova Scotia, Marline Bend, Kingston
339 bgs, Barclays Bank, Marline Bend, Kingston
69 bgs, Marline Bend, Kingston
24 bgs, Hoffman Beverage Co, Marline Bend, Kingston

GLUE—75 cs, M J Corbett Co, Netherlands Victory, Marseilles

GLUESTOCK—295 bgs, Karr, Ellis Co, Media, Liverpool
75 bls, National City Bank, Welsh Prince, London
390 bls, John Grovers Co, Santa Monica, Barranquilla

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—26 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Marline Bend, Kingston

GORDA CLARA WAX—56 bgs, Cornelius Products Corp, Jutahy, Fortaleza

GRAINS OF PARADISE—23 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exchester, Marseilles
12 bgs, Peek & Velsor Co, Exchester, Marseilles

GRAPHITE—750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mount Davis, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Mount Davis, Colombo
283 bgs, National City Bank, Mount Davis, Colombo
500 bgs, J Dixon Co, Mount Davis, Colombo
250 bgs, Mount Davis, Colombo
252 bgs, Chas Pettinos Co, Exchequer, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Exchequer, Colombo

GYPSUM, CRUDE—2,300 tons, Newark Plastic Co, Empire State, Walton
10,206 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport

HENBANE LEAVES—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Exchester, Alexandria

HENNA LEAVES—15 bls, Irving Trust Co, Mohamed Ali El Kebir, Alexandria

IRISH MOSS—1,500 bls, Atkins, Durbrow Co, American Importer, Dublin

IRON ORE—224,000 lbs, Lever Bros, American Importer, Liverpool

KARAYA GUM—700 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
199 bgs, E Meer & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
266 bgs, P A Dunkel Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
266 bgs, J B Gruman Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
133 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
91 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay

KIRILAC—200 bgs, Exchequer, Calcutta

KYANITE ORE—199 tons, Phillip Bros, Pioneer Glen, Fremantle

LEMONGRASS OIL—11 dms, H A Sothern, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
35 dms, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
2 dms, J Berlage & Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, New York Trust Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios

LICORICE ROOT—43 bls, E Meer & Co, Alma Victory, Trieste

LIVER TANKAGE—504 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Industria, La Plata

LOCUST BEAN GUM—175 cs, T A Desmond & Co, Jutahy, Parintins
164 cs, Herman Weber Co, Jutahy, Parintins
360 cs, Astoria Pan Americana, Inc, Jutahy, Itacoatiara
3,118 cs, Astoria Pan Americana, Inc, Jutahy, Manaus
713 cs, T A Desmond & Co, Jutahy, Manaus
400 bgs, Public National Bank, Media, Liverpool
50 bgs, Paul A Dunkel Co, Exchequer, Genoa
150 bgs, T M Duche Co, Exchequer, Genoa
125 bgs, Stein, Hall Co, Exchequer, Genoa

MACE—33 cs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
32 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Poelau Laut, Banda
95 cs, Isbrandtsen Co., Inc, Poelau Laut, Macassar
35 bgs, Catz American Co, Poelau Laut, Macassar

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, L Huisking Co, Exchequer, Genoa

MANIOCA MEAL—10,000 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Eidanger, Recife

MANGANESE ORE—1,500 tons, Sloss, Sheffield Steel & Iron Co, Ponce De Leon, Coron

MANGROVE BARK—340 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Exchequer, Madra

MARJORAM LEAVES—33 bls, W E Martin Co, Exchester, Marseilles

MEDICINAL HERBS—6 bls, S B Penick & Co, Alma Victory, Trieste
10 bls, Peek & Velsor Co, Leerdam, Antwerp
23 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Leerdam, Antwerp
91 bls, S B Penick & Co, Leerdam, Antwerp
24 bls, S B Penick Co, Herdis, Buenos Aires

ROOTS—62 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Alma Victory, Trieste

MENTHOL CRYSTALS — 50 cs, Volkart Bros, Eidanger, Santos
100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Mormacelm, Santos

MICA—178 cs, Cornelis & Suhr Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
133 cs, Ashville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
10 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
50 cs, Schwab Bros Corp, Mahronda, Calcutta
31 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
262 cs, National City Bank, Mohamed Ali El Kebir, Marseilles
164 cs, Colonial Trust Co, Stockholt, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, International Insulating Co, Stockholt, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, Irving Trust Co, Stockholt, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Rio Tercero, Buenos Aires
260 cs, Schwab Bros Corp, Exchequer, Calcutta
275 cs, Ashville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Exchequer, Calcutta
55 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Exchequer, Calcutta
120 cs, Exchequer, Calcutta
131 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, Exchequer, Calcutta
118 cs, William Brand Co, Exchequer, Madras
86 cs, American Mica Works Corp, Exchequer, Madras
56 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Exchequer, Madras
65 cs, Schwab Bros Corp, Trein Maersk, Hongkong

MINERAL OIL—4 dms, Standard Oil Co of New Jersey, Rio Tercero, Buenos Aires

MUCUCE GUM—166 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Industria, Bahia

MURUMURU OIL—262 dms, Glidden Co, Jutahy, Belem Para

MYROBALANS—1,085 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
960 bgs, Mount Davis, Bombay
1,778 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
1,849 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter Co, Exchequer, Bombay
960 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Exchequer, Bombay
600 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Exchequer, Bombay

NUTMEGS—140 bgs, Steel Age, Singapore
14 bgs, Mount Davis, Singapore
60 bgs, A G Dunn, Mount Davis, Singapore
70 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Co, Mount Davis, Singapore
60 bgs, C T Wilson Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
65 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, Poelau Laut, Banda
85 bgs, Isbrandtsen Co, Inc, Poelau Laut, Macassar
80 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Poelau Laut, Macassar
80 bgs, Ponce De Leon, Singapore
72 bgs, C Czarnikow, Ltd, Agapenor, Macassar

OITICICA OIL—124 dms, L M Jackson & Co, Jutahy, Fortaleza

OLIVE OIL—320 cs, Cerruti & Cominelli Co, Mount Davis, Genoa
1,250 cs, Pastene & Co, Mount Davis, Genoa
275 cs, F Alessio Co, Mount Davis, Genoa
100 cs, Caruso Products, Inc, Mount Davis, Genoa
50 cs, Cimino Import Co, Mount Davis, Genoa
150 cs, Equitable Trading Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn
200 cs, Scaramelli & Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn
150 cs, J Ossola, Mount Davis, Leghorn
160 cs, G Scalafani Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn
150 cs, Rinaldi Bros, Mount Davis, Leghorn
50 cs, G Cressi & Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn
330 cs, Berio Dist Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn
1,855 cs, Berolio Import Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn
328 cs, Moller Product Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn
175 cs, F Alessio, Mount Davis, Leghorn
165 cs, Olive Grove Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn
50 dms, B Dorman & Son, Alma Victory, Casablanca
100 dms, Bonoil Packing Corp, Alma Victory, Casablanca
50 dms, J L Sclafani Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
26 dms, B Spilladis Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
21 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Alma Victory, Casablanca
240 dms, Norport Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
16 dms, John Alban Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
300 dms, J Ossola Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
217 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
74 dms, Samuel A Stone Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
100 cs, Domenico D'Angiola, Inc, Estrella, Lisbon
200 cs, New York Trust Co, Estrella, Lisbon
25 dms, Antonio Corrao Co, Estrella, Lisbon
1,700 cs, First National Bank of Boston, Exchequer, Genoa
500 cs, Filippone & Co, Exchequer, Genoa
10 cs, J J Murphy Co, Netherlands Victory, Marseilles
50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Netherlands Victory, Marseilles
100 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Netherlands Victory, Marseilles
15 dms, National City Bank, Netherlands Victory, Marseilles
350 cs, F C Gerlach Co, Netherlands Victory, Partimao

ORANGE OIL—14 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Marline Bend, Kingston

ORRIS ROOT—167 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn

OSSEIN—755 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Corp, Hibbing Victory, Antwerp

OURICURY WAX—226 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Industria, Bahia

PAPRIKA—1,045 bgs, Alma Victory, Rijeke
550 bgs, Netherlands Victory, Alicante
200 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Netherlands Victory, Alicante
25 cs, J Weinstein Co, Netherlands Victory, Alicante
100 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Netherlands Victory, Alicante
234 bgs, A A Sayia Co, Netherlands Victory, Alicante
50 bgs, M A Porazzi & Co, Netherlands Victory, Alicante

PATCHOULI OIL—13 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Works, Mount Davis, Singapore
3 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Mount Davis, Penang
2 cs, Edwin Seebach Co, Mount Davis, Penang
4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Steel Age, Singapore
8 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Poelau Laut, Penang

PEPPER, BLACK—700 bgs, Avia Co, Steel Age, Singapore
160 bgs, Mount Davis, Bombay
240 bgs, A G Dunn Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
392 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
1,058 bgs, Joensson & Cross Co, Welsh Prince, London
100 bgs, Art G Dunn Co, Exchequer, Bombay

WHITE—70 bgs, Steel Age, Singapore
168 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Kyska, Singapore
427 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Poelau Laut, Tandjong Priok
70 bgs, Ponce De Leon, Singapore

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—106,192 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
110,990 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Tillamook, Las Piedras
110,893 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Corp, Gulf Victor, Cartagena

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—250 cs, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc, Bastogne, Antwerp

PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, Geo H Lueders & Co, Marline Bend, Kingston
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Marline Bend, Kingston

PIMENTO—50 bgs, A G Dunn Co, Marline Bend, Kingston
200 bgs, C T Wilson Co, Marline Bend, Kingston
157 bgs, R T French Co, Marline Bend, Kingston

POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

QUARTZ CRYSTALS—74 cs, P A Dana Co, Stockholt, Rio de Janeiro
2,250 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Rio Tercero, Buenos Aires

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,250 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Rio Tercero, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—50 flasks, Chase National Bank, Cape Alexander, Tampico
300 flasks, Wilbur Ellis Co, American Merchant, Yokohama
1,000 flasks, W R Grace & Co, Netherlands Victory, Cadez
500 flasks, New York Trust Co, Netherlands Victory, Cadez
1,000 flasks, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Netherlands Victory, Cadez
1,500 flasks, Chase National Bank, Netherlands Victory, Cadez
100 flasks, Chase National Bank, Cape Chalmers, Tampico

ROSEMARY LEAVES—2 bgs, American Express Co, Netherlands Victory, Alicante

ROSEWOOD OIL—5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Jutahy, Manaus

SAGO FLOUR—1,108 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kyska, Singapore

SAL AMMONIAC—4,000 bgs, National Carbon Co, Media, Liverpool

SANDALWOOD—50 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
48 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
819 bgs, W J Bush Co, Mount Davis, Bombay

SCHEELITE ORE—151 bgs, So Amer Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Welsh Prince, London

SEEDLAC—1,050 bgs, Ralli Bros Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
1,700 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
200 bgs, C L Camerik Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Poelau Laut, Bangkok
244 bgs, Carleton & Moffat Co, Poelau Laut, Bangkok
129 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Co, Poelau Laut, Bangkok
600 bgs, Exchequer, Calcutta
292 bgs, T M Duche Co, Exchequer, Calcutta

SENNA LEAVES—78 bls, R D Heins & Co, Mahronda, Port Sudan

SHARK OIL—11 dms, National City Bank, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne
15 dms, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne

SHELLAC—500 bgs, Ralli Bros Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mahronda, Calcutta
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
50 bgs, C L Camerik Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
500 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
47 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
7 bgs, P N Rowe Co, Poelau Laut, Bangkok
145 bgs, Milton Snedeker Corp, Poelau Laut, Bangkok
200 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Poelau Laut, Bangkok
100 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Co, Poelau Laut, Bangkok
700 bgs, W Diehl Co, Exchequer, Calcutta
250 bgs, Exchequer, Calcutta
820 bgs, Reuban Import Export Corp, Trein Maersk, Hongkong

SILICA WASTE—335 bgs, Lunhan & Reeve Corp, American Importer, Liverpool

SUMAC—2 bgs, Damascus Trading Co, Exchester, Beirut

TAPIOCA FLOUR—6 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Poelau Laut, Bangkok

TARTARIC ACID—100 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, Mount Davis, Genoa

TEASEED OIL—125 dms, Arnhold & Co, American Merchant, Hongkong

TEA WASTE—2,591 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Mahronda, Calcutta
700 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Mount Davis, Colombo
729 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Welsh Prince, London
668 chests, Citro Chemical Co, Welsh Prince, London

THYME LEAVES—80 bgs, Seeck & Cade Corp, Mount Davis, Marseilles
15 bgs, Peek & Velsor Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
100 bls, Seeck & Cade Corp, Exchester, Marseilles
32 bgs, S Montaner Co, Netherlands Victory, Alicante
10 bgs, American Express Co, Netherlands Victory, Alicante
63 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Netherlands Victory, Alicante

TIN ORE—13,384 bgs, Mining Equipment Corp, Poelau Laut, Tandjong Priok

TRAGACANTH GUM—34 cs, Orbis Products Co, Exchester, Beirut

TRAGASOL GUM—100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mount Davis, Genoa
50 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Mount Davis, Genoa
25 bgs, P A Dunkel Co, Mount Davis, Genoa
125 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mount Davis, Genoa

TUCUM KERNELS—1,667 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Jutahy, Maranhao
2,167 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Jutahy, Maranhao

TUNG OIL—585 tons, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
100 tons, Universal Trading Corp, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
450 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
320 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
130 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, American Merchant, Shanghai
500 tons, Werner G Smith Co, American Merchant, Hongkong

WOLFRAM ORE—658 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Co, Steel Age, Phukat
130 bgs, So Amer Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Welsh Prince, London

### Baltimore

CASEIN—600 bgs, Amerian Cyanamid Co, Herdis, Buenos Aires
CHROMIS ORE—3,030 tons, General Refractories Corp, American Merchant, Masinloc
7,515 tons, E J Lavino Co, Greece Victory, Beira
MYROBALANS—800 bgs, Bingham & Co, Exchequer, Bombay

### Boston

CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Boston Brokerage Co, American Planter, Rotterdam
1,027 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Trein Maersk, Manila
COCONUT OIL—1,027 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Trein Maersk, Manila
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Hibbing Victory, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—750 cs, Pastene & Co, Mount Davis, Naples
100 cs, Bianco Import & Export Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn
100 cs, Bertolli Lucca, Inc, Mount Davis, Leghorn
470 cs, Berolio Import Co, Mount Davis, Leghorn
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Boston Brokerage Co, American Planter, Rotterdam

### Norfolk

LEATHER WASTE—2,044 bgs, American Importer, Manchester
TRAGSOL GUM—60 cs, J P Marston Co, American Importer, Liverpool

### Philadelphia

BONE GLUE—518 bgs, Baugh & Son, Industria, Buenos Aires
3,541 bgs, Baugh & Son Co, Herdiz, Rosario
CANARY SEED—250 bgs, Philadelphia Seed Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
500 bgs, American Continental Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
1,000 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Alma Victory, Casablanca
CRESYLIC ACID—55 dms, H A Gogarty & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
EARTH COLORS—28 dms, American Dyewood Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
LAURENTS PASTE—38 cks, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
METACRESOL—1 dm, H A Gogarty & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—5,600 bgs, Roberts & Co, Hibbing Victory, Rotterdam
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,261 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Herdis, Buenos Aires
3,746 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Rio Tercero, Buenos Aires
UREA—4,000 bgs, Charles Kurz Co, American Planter, Antwerp

### San Francisco

ALMACIGA GUM—2 bgs, C L Dunca Co, President Madison, Manila
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Pont Leveque, Antwerp
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Marine Flyer, Colombo
COPAL GUM—6 bgs, Jorgenson California Co, President Madison, Manila
COPRA—270 tons, Cargill, Inc, Manx Sailor, Legaspi
FISHLIVER OIL—7 dms, Int Fisheries Corp, Flying Dragon, Yokohama
GINGER—60 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Pont Leveque, La Palice
187 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Pont Leveque, La Palice
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Pont Leveque, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Pont Leveque, Antwerp
PIMENTOS—323 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Pont Leveque, La Palice
SODIUM NITRATE—20,892 bgs, The Guaranty Trust Co, Santa Adela, Tocopilla
SULPHIDE ORE—584 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Adela, Antofagasta

## FDA Eases Restrictions

—Continued from page 3

Act apply to articles recognized in the official compendia, equally to those not so recognized. In particular, there is no exemption for the official drugs from the requirements of the act that the labels of drugs bear adequate directions for use. Upon a strictly legal basis, therefore, glandular preparations such as ovary, ovarian residue, corpus luteum and preparations of them, would be required to bear adequate directions for use in their labelling or to comply with the conditions for exemption, one of which is the ready availability of such directions."

The letter pointed out that congress has given special recognition to the official compendia in sections 501 (a) and 502 (b) of the act, and that the National Formulary has included the glandular substances mentioned, even though the medical comsensus appears to be that, as such, they possess no therapeutic value.

"It will not be our purpose," Dr. Dunbar stated, "therefore, during the time the current editions of these texts remain official, to inaugurate legal action against officially recognized glandular products, solely on the basis of their failure to meet the requirements of section 502 (f) (1) and the regulations thereunder if they are sold to pharmacists for use exclusively in filling physicians' prescriptions.

"It appears significant that the National Formulary has recognized no dosage form of ovary, ovarian residue and corpus luteum, such as the pharmacopoeia has recognized for thyroid, liver, and so forth. Preparations of these glandular products, therefore, sold as tablets, injections, capsules and so forth, will be considered in the same category as unofficial glandular preparations."


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# Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The essential oils market continued its downward trend last week, with prices being reduced on four items to bring the weekly price index down 0.7 point. The aromatic chemicals market, however, was entirely firm.

Activity in general was dull in essential oils, but the picture was brighter in aromatics, and some suppliers of the latter materials reported that on a few items they were working steadily to keep the supply up to demand.

Essential oils houses, however, did report that they had received more inquiries lately and that a number of them were being followed up by orders. The orders generally were not for large quantities of merchandise, since most buyers seem to have fallen into a hand-to-mouth buying habit, but in many cases there were indications that these orders would be followed up by greater numbers of small orders rather than a few orders in large quantities.

Most houses were expecting a pickup in the sales of Summer items at any time now. Materials used in the preparation of sun tan lotions and mosquito repellents were thought to be due for a rise and there were already some sales of flavorings being made to the soft drink industry.

Just what would happen to the bottlers this Summer was still something of a matter of conjecture, however. The industry still had to overcome the big hurdle of the seven cent price, which made it difficult to move large quantities of goods last year. Most soft drinks must be priced that high because of increased costs, but last year the public had shown a reluctance to buy and the industry and those who serve it were waiting to see what would happen this year. There was also the question of how much goods the bottlers had on hand from last year. It was thought that some of them might still be carrying quantities of flavors, since business was slow last year because of increased prices as well as poor weather and the difficulties in obtaining sugar.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Messina, 15c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 3c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, artificial, 7c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 131.2 | 131.9 | 139.0 | 203.6 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## Essential Oils

**Angelica**—Prices remained firm for the root oil during the period under review. Supplies were sufficient to satisfy the market, but demand was slow. Quotations ranged from $120 to $250. The seed oil was in largely the same position, with quotations unchanged at the previous listing of $110 to $200.

**Birchtar**—Some supply houses were still reporting that they were out of stock on this item during the period under review, but there was enough of it available in other houses to satisfy the market. Demand were not great, however, and suppliers who did have stocks on hand were having no particular trouble in filling orders. The crude oil was still being quoted at the previous listing of 95c. to $1.76 and the rectified was bringing $4.25.

**Caraway**—One drum of this oil reached the United States from Rotterdam last week, but otherwise the market was quiet and quotations held to their former levels of $4.75 to $6.50.

**Citronella**—The Java oil remained firm as to price on the New York market last week, but there were changes reported in both the low and high quotations for the Ceylon product. The lower price dropped from 85c. a pound to 80c., while the higher price went up from $1 to $1.05. Supplies on hand, as well as goods in transit, were at levels sufficient to satisfy the market. There was some buying being done, although not on an especially heavy scale. The American Consul General at Shanghai recently reported that in the first two months of 1948, 33,229 pounds of this oil were exported from Shanghai to the United States. The value of the shipments was placed at $27,750.

According to some sources, there had been few quotations from Java on Java citronella. A recent development in the picture for this oil was the offer of so-called Java-type oil from Formosa. Prices for this item were said to be slightly lower than prices from other sources. During the period under review 79 drums of citronella reached New York.

**Clove**—The price structure for the USP remained unchanged last week and supply and demand were largely in the same position in which they had been for the past several weeks. According to recent word from the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association, during the final quarter of 1947, exports of cloves remained at a low level. The exports were said to be about equal to supplies, leaving stocks on hand intact. Total exports for the year were below the average established for the war and pre-war years, and were less than half the high figure established in 1946. However, the average for the post-war period was higher than the average for the six years prior to the war. Largely responsible for this situation was the re-stocking which took place in 1946. The volume of clove exports was still being affected, it was said, by the restriction on imports into India and the still unsettled position in Java.

**Eucalyptus**—One hundred sixty four drums of this oil came into New York last week from Melbourne, but otherwise the market was quiet and prices held at their previously listed quotations. Supplies were good but demand was off somewhat at this season, since the manufacturers of cough remedies were not buying as heavily as they had a few months back.

**Geranium**—Both the Algerian and Bourbon oils remained unchanged as to price on the market in New York last week. The former was being quoted at $14 to $21 and the latter at $9.50 to $15. Supplies were reported to be sufficient for the demand, although in recent weeks demand had fallen off somewhat. Most of the disinterest was due to the slowness in the soap industry. According to reliable sources, retail outlets in recent weeks had shown a reluctance to buy any great quantities of soap, feeling, as announcements from major soap makers last week proved, that a decline in price was likely to take place soon. The result

## Essential Oils Imports in 1946 and 1947

A report on total imports of essential oils into the United States during the year of 1947, and a comparison with the imports during 1946, has been released by the Department of Commerce. Import figures, in pounds, for various oils were as follows:—

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1947 | 1946 |
| Almond, bitter | 1,233 | 33,015 |
| Anise | 441,420 | 503,642 |
| Bergamot | 38,267 | 122,190 |
| Bois de rose or lignaloe | 471,528 | 553,547 |
| Cajeput | 24,400 | 14,600 |
| Camphor oil, natural | 76,451 | 25,081 |
| spec. grav. 1.07 | 45,600 | 4,914 |
| Canaanga or ylang-ylang | 35,907 | 56,139 |
| Caraway | 3,199 | 4,358 |
| Cassia | 136,940 | 180,738 |
| Cedar leaf | 16,931 | 36,312 |
| Cinnamon leaf | 65,938 | 92,148 |
| Cinnamon, n.s.p.f. | 352 | 1,374 |
| Citronella | 1,291,376 | 829,665 |
| Clove | 113,075 | 388,014 |
| Cornmint | 4,982 | ..... |
| Eucalyptus | 550,148 | 868,566 |
| Fennel | 1,102 | ..... |
| Geranium | 52,813 | 99,546 |
| Grapefruit | ..... | 881 |
| Guaiacwood | 4,702 | ..... |
| Ho oil | 29,740 | ..... |
| Juniper | 20,014 | 38,679 |
| Lavender | 181,708 | 368,803 |
| Lavender, spike | 168,087 | 167,224 |

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1947 | 1946 |
| Lemon | 51,826 | 90,237 |
| terpeneless | 156 | 251 |
| Lemongrass | 650,348 | 917,745 |
| Lime | 108,289 | 155,127 |
| Orange | 88,633 | 125,248 |
| terpeneless | 18 | 116 |
| Orange flower or neroli | 3,880 | 1,256 |
| Origanum | 22,376 | 23,847 |
| Orris | 284 | 200 |
| Palmarosa | 5,250 | 11,495 |
| Patchouli | 15,587 | 11,897 |
| Peppermint | 11,237 | 44,690 |
| Petitgrain | 270,721 | 440,708 |
| Pineneedle | 30,744 | 94,810 |
| Rose or otto of rose* | 1,784 | 2,803 |
| Rosemary | 153,864 | 150,589 |
| Sandalwood | 6,659 | 19,234 |
| Thyme | 9,231 | 16,976 |
| Vetiver | 32,721 | 29,476 |
| All other oils | 1,029,325 | 1,494,302 |
| Total | 6,238,966 | 8,019,383 |

* Converted from ounces to pounds.

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

was that the soap makers piled up goods in warehouses for a time and then began cutting back on production, and therefore were not in the market for as much geranium and other items as they had been.

**Juniper Berry**—The USP was still being quoted at $6.25 to $12.25 last week on the market in New York, after dropping in price during the previous period. Demand was not particularly heavy, but it was expected that with the approach of warm weather, the manufacturers of gin would soon return to the market to replenish their stocks in preparation for the Summer trade.

**Laurel**—Stocks on hand were not great last week, but since demand was light, supply houses were not having any particular trouble in filling orders. A $20 nominal price was listed, but a number of houses reported that they had no stocks of the item on hand.

**Lavandin**—Following a decline in price during the previous week, the price structure for this item remained firm on the New York market during the period under review. Quotations ranged from $1.50 to $3.75. Demand was not particularly great, but there were sufficient supplies on hand to satisfy any normal orders received.

**Lemon**—A decrease of 15c. a pound was noted for this product last week in New York. The item came down to a low price of $3.10 a pound, although it was also being quoted as high as $4.35. Supplies, both on hand and afloat, were reported to be adequate, although there was some slowness in demand noted. Some sellers felt that the new price of $3.10 was a bit on the low side and were inclined to place their own quotations at about $3.50.

**Lemongrass**—This item remained firm last week at the previously established quotations of $1.35 to $2.30. Supplies were plentiful, both here and abroad, but demand was not quite as strong as it had been. It was said by some suppliers that the price might be shaded to $1.30 for quantity orders. Despite the fact that this oil had been going down slightly over a period of months, it seemed not to have gone down sufficiently to overcome the resistance of buyers. It was pointed out, however, that the Indian producers had been rejecting bids from American purchasers for only a slight bit below the offers being made on the current market. This indicated that the growers felt confident that the market would at least remain firm or might possibly strengthen in the near future. Fifty three drums reached New York last week from Puerto Barrios.

**Neroli**—There was little change in the market for either the French or Haitian oils last week, both as to price and supply and demand. The former was being quoted at $140 to $390 and the latter at $175 to $200.

**Ocotea Cymbarum** — A drop of 3c. a pound was noted for this product last week in New York, to establish a price range of 57c. to $1.15. Supplies were at extremely high levels, and the price of the goods at the source was being cut, which reflected reductions in price here, it was pointed out. Demand here was good, but not great enough to absorb the offerings. It was expected that, with lower prices at the source plus the abundance of the material in this country, prices might drop even further in the weeks to come.

**Orange** — Supplies of the various oils in this group were at good levels last week, and while demand was running from fair to good, there was an expected increase due from the manufacturers of soft drinks. Just how soon this demand would be felt, and what the extent of it might be was still anybody's guess, but some houses reported that they had received an encouraging number of inquiries of late and that some of them were followed up by actual orders. Prices were unchanged during the week and 14 cases of the oil were reported reaching New York from Kingston, Jamaica.

**Patchouli** — The market for this item was quiet last week, and the only information of note was the arrival here of 13 cases and four drums from Singapore and 13 cases from Penang.

**Pimento**—Both the leaf and berry oils were unchanged as to price on the market in New York last week. The only item of interest was the importation of three drums of the leaf oil from Kingston, Jamaica.

**Sassafras**—Since there was not a great deal of demand for the artificial oil on the market in New York, a price drop of 7c. a pound was noted for this item last week. Quotations, as re-established, were 58c. to $1.25. The item was reported to be in plentiful supply.

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Acetophenone** — Prices held firm on this item in New York last week at the previous listing of $1.50 to $1.85. Supplies were reported to be at good levels, but demand was not much better than fair.

**Amyl Salicylate** — Suppliers last week reported that demand for his item had attained levels which they termed "very good." Fortunately there was a good deal of the material available and they were having no trouble in filling orders. Despite the activity in the market, prices remained firm at the previously listed levels of 77c. to $1.

**Citral**—With the apparent stability and easy availability of lemongrass, this item showed a steadiness on the market in New York last week and continued to be quoted at the previously listed prices of $3.75 to $5. Demand was not all that sellers hoped it might be, although it could not be said that the market for the material was depressed. Supplies were reported to be at good levels.

**Eugenol** — Demand for the pure USP XIII was coming mostly from manufacturers of soap, perfumes and pharmaceuticals last week, but not in sufficient volume to be called good. Supplies were sufficient to accommodate all normal orders. There were no reported changes in the price range of $2.05 to $3.25.

**Hydroxycitronellal** — Prices held to their former levels of $6.50 to $7.50 for this item last week. Supplies were at good levels but there seemed to be some reluctance among buyers to take on any more orders than were necessary to satisfy their immediate needs.

**Musk**—There were some reports of a slight easing in the metacresol situation, but apparently there was not enough of the material yet available to help production of the ambrette by very much last week. Some houses were offering the product in small quantities but as a general thing the situation was still tight and users of the item considered themselves fortunate if they were able to obtain it in sufficient quantities to satisfy their needs. Some producers announced they were selling it but that they were forced to give it out in only limited quantities. It was being quoted at $5.65 a pound in New York.

The American Consulate at Shanghai reported that during the first two months of 1948, declared exports of musk from Shanghai to the United States amounted to 25 pounds, with a declared value of $4,768.

**Phenylethyl Acetate** — Producers in New York last week had adequate supplies of this item on hand but were being met with some reluctance on the part of buyers to take it in anything more than hand-to-mouth quantities. The price range, however, held firm at the previous quotations of $1.76 to $2.70.

**Safrol**—There was little aetivity noted in the market for this item last week, and although supplies were reported to be at good levels, demand for the item was not sufficient to absorb the quantities on hand. The price range, however, remained unchanged from the last listing of 90c. to $1.45.

**Vanillin**—There were no price changes reported for any of the items in this group last week. The ex lignin was selling at $3, the ex eugenol at $4.50 to $4.55 and the ex guaicol at $3 to $3.15. Supplies were reported to be at good levels and demand was good, although most of it was for the lignin and guaicol.

## Mallinckrodt, M.M.&R. Lead Softball League

Groups representing six essential oil and chemical firms in the Metropolitan New York area have organized a "Chemical Softball League," which is scheduled to play three games each week during the current season. Those participating in the league are:—Dodge & Olcott, Inc.; Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Norda Essential Oils & Chemical Company, and the Upjohn Company.

The league games are scheduled for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of each week from 6 to 8 o'clock. They are played at the DeWitt Clinton park, Fifty-second street and Eleventh avenue, New York. At the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S press time, each team had played two games, and current standing in the league was as follows:—

| Team | Won | Lost | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mallinckrodt | 2 | 0 | — |
| M. M. & R. | 2 | 0 | — |
| Fritzsche Brothers | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Norda | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Upjohn | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Dodge & Olcott | 0 | 2 | 2 |

### Fenlon Joins Molyneux

Molyneux Perfume Distributors, Inc., has appointed John J. Fenlon vice-president in charge of sales and promotions. Formerly he was eastern manager of Associated Products, Inc.

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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
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9 S. Clinton Street, Chicago 6
1019 Elliott Street, W., Windsor, Ont.

## *Spice Traders*

*—Continued from page 5*

tracts to contain the clause, "Buyer and Seller each agree to pay $1 per $1,000 of invoice value (minimum 50 cents per invoice) to the American Spice Trade Association fund for research and public relations, with the exception of purchases by importers direct from foreign shippers."

5. To facilitate collection and insure payment:—

a. The Association will sell contribution stamps in the denominations of 50 cents, $1, $5, and $10 to dealers and importers.

b. The seller will attach a contribution stamp to each invoice to a total amount covering both buyer's and seller's contribution. The seller will then add to the invoice an amount equal to $1 per $1,000 to cover the buyer's share, with a minimum of 50 cents for each $500 or fraction thereof.

c. Grinder importers will pay a contribution sufficient to cover their direct imports on the percentage basis above mentioned.

d. Sellers will attach contribution stamps to each brokerage or commission statement and deduct therefrom the face value of the stamp before paying the brokers or agents, said deduction to be at the rate of 1 percent of the brokerage or commission due. Agents or brokers for foreign sellers will pay a contribution sufficient to cover 1 percent of the brokerage or commission received.

e. Contribution stamps affixed to invoices or commission statements shall be permanently hand cancelled by dating with non-washable ink to avoid future use.

### Good Business in 1947

Mr. Winter, in his annual report, declared that last year had been one of high activity and good business for spice traders, with demand now approximating supply in most categories. Pepper supplies, he said, constitute an important exception, and American importers have been hard hit by the political troubles in the Dutch East Indies.

Mr. Winter reported that pepper imports should increase if peace is maintained but that it will be some years before the Indonesian output nears prewar levels. He said that 34,000,000 pounds of pepper were brought into the United States in 1947 which, he conceded, is about a normal year's consumption in this country. The speaker added, however, that the fact that there is no stockpile in the hands of spice men made this amount seem like scarcity. A portion of the 1947 imports came from India and Malaya, according to Mr. Winter.

### Stable Economy Seen

Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York University, told the spice traders that "unless rearmament expenditures materially exceed $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000, the crest of the wave of inflation seems to have been reached, and for the rest of the year economy of the country ought to be marked by a degree of stability such as we have not enjoyed during the past few years.

"The new inflationary forces arising primarily out of the reduction in taxes and the increased armament expenditures can easily be counteracted and counterbalanced by the forces of readjustment which are also quite pronounced at present. Not only have the pipelines been filled and inventories risen, but also the productive capacity has been materially increased, since during 1946 and 1947 nearly $30,000,000,000 of capital producers' goods were installed.

"To this should be added the fact that the money market has become tighter, and that it is not as easy to obtain short or long-term credit at present as was the case only a few months ago. The expected increase in the certificate and discount rates will further put a damper on the money market.

"In many lines the supply of commodities has caught up with the demand and the buyers' market is becoming more and more in evidence. Since the outlook for crops in Europe and for grains in the United States at present is rather favorable we ought to witness a moderate decline in prices of food and farm products.

### Wages-Prices Conflict

"The action of the United States Steel Company in refusing to grant increases in wages and in reducing prices clearly indicates that management has fully realized the danger to the economy resulting from the constant race between wages and prices and that higher and higher prices reduce the number of potential buyers, and lay the foundation for a really serious setback later on.

"The attitude of management toward wages and prices today therefore differs materially from that of a year ago, and is a contributing factor to the belief that for the remainder of the year the economy of the country will be marked by greater stability, and that the spiral between prices and wages may have come to an end.

"The future trend of commodity prices depends more on the attitude of the Congress and the Administration than on perhaps anything else. If the additional appropriations for national security are kept within the maximum stated by the President, and purchases by the government for foreign account are handled carefully and skillfully, the year 1948 may go down in history as the peak year of inflation following the second World War."

**Harry J. Schlichting**
**Elected Vice-President**

### Russia and Atomic Bomb

John M. Hancock, partner in Lehman Brothers and former United States delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, assured the association members that Russia is about twenty years away from completion of an atomic bomb. He said he based his conclusion on personal observations and conversations with Russian scientists and Soviet representatives to the United Nations.

It was pointed out by Mr. Hancock that if Russia was near completion of the bomb her scientists would not have used two-thirds of their time at UN meetings trying to pry secrets about the bomb from the Americans.

Mr. Hancock, speaking on the subject of atomic power as replacement for coal in industry, said that such a development was at least twenty to fifty years away. Even then, he added, it may not be a practical substitute because no one knows what the price of uranium may be by that time.

### 'Spice for Flavor' Luncheon

On the opening day of the session, May 3, the association played host to the food press at an annual "Spice for Flavor" luncheon. More than 100 food writers heard Frank E. Fehlman, advertising consultant, parody the reluctance of American women to serve men the flavored food they relish outside the home

"All of our old-time cook books, beginning with the first nationally known tome, the Boston Cooking School Cook Book, tend toward a bland diet," Mr. Fehlman said. "Grandmothers, mothers and daughters have educated each other and held to the idea that children should never be permitted to eat foods in which spices are used as the flavoring element.

"As a result, the men in the family are forced to go to Italian, French, Spanish and other foreign restaurants or to dining cars, hot dog stands, hamburger places and chili con carne shops, if they want foods in which spices are used liberally."

M. L. Van Norden, partner in the spice brokerage firm of Van Norden & Archibald, was chairman of the luncheon committee.

## Lever Bros. Buys Two New Products

Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., has purchased "Rayve Creme Shampoo" and "Hedy Wave Home Permanent" from the William R. Warner Company, New York, and will market them as Lever products. Both products, which were purchased with their trademarks and good will, will be marketed by the Pepsodent division of Lever Brothers.

## Emulsol Publishes Manual

The Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has published a manual of procedures for the use of its detergent germicide "Emulsept" in pickle processing. Copies may be obtained by requesting "Use Bulletin P" from the Emulsol Corporation, 59 East Madison street, Chicago 3, Ill.

## Obituaries

### Jose Bueno

Jose Rollin de la Torre Bueno, amateur entomologist and an assistant to the late William H. Nichols jr. when the latter was president of the old General Chemical Company, New York, died May 2 at his home in Tucson, Ariz. He was seventy-six years old.

### Albert S. Matthews

Albert S. Matthews, founder of the Warren Oil Company and former executive of the Pennzoil Oil Corporation, the Tidewater Associated Oil Company and the Atlantic Hy-Lube Corporation, died May 5 at his home in New York. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Matthews had been associated with his father in the operation of the Buffalo Refining Company, Buffalo, N. Y., before founding the Warren Oil Company. He subsequently became vice-president of the Pennzoil Oil Corporation and later was an executive of the Tidewater Associated Oil Company. At the time of his death he was president of the Packard Federal Corporation, automotive fuel concern, New York.

### James L. Peden

James L. Peden, retired vice-president and director of sales of the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., died May 3 in Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Peden had joined the Corning Glass Works in 1923 as director of sales and was appointed a vice-president in 1936. He retired in 1945.

**Aaron M. Britt,** an employee of the steam and power division of the Bayway, N. J., refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company, died May 1 in Elizabeth General hospital, Elizabeth, N. J. He was forty-eight years old.

**Alex J. Cohen,** who was secretary-treasurer of the former Louisville Soap Company, Louisville, Ky., died April 26 at his home in that city. He was eighty years old.

**Walter E. Cornell,** laboratory assistant of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils firm, New York, died last week in Kings County hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Cornell had been associated with the Fritzsche Brothers organization for thirty years.

**William D. Dalrymple,** assistant treasurer of the Eastern States petroleum Company, died May 1 in Houston, Tex. He was sixty-one years old.

**John N. Macklin,** retired employee of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., died May 3 at his home in Wilmington, Del. He was eighty years old. Mr. Macklin had been with the du Pont organization for sixty-two years when he retired in 1943.

**Lendall W. Pomeroy,** senior research chemist at the Manville, N. J., plant of the Johns-Manville Corporation, died April 30 of a heart attack in his office. He was forty-six years old.

**Dmitri Pryanishnikov,** who was credited with being the founder of Russian agricultural chemistry, died recently in the USSR.

**Julius S. Stratmeyer,** treasurer of the Pennsylvania Service Oil Company, died May 6 at his home in Reading, Pa. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Stratmeyer had been treasurer of the oil company for twenty-five years.

**Robert G. Williamson,** executive of the Standard Oil Company at Baltimore, Md., died May 1 in Union Memorial hospital in that city. He was fifty-eight years old.

### Cincinnati Drug Club Views Labor Relations

Charles P. Taft, labor counsellor, was guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Drug and Chemical Association, held at the Sinton hotel on May 3. His topic was "Labor Relations in the Chemical Industry."

### Magnus Gives Marshall Plan Views

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, addressed a recent meeting of the New London, Conn., Chamber of Commerce on the subject, "As I View It." Mr. Magnus' talk gave his views of the Marshall plan for aiding in the recovery of Europe and suggested several ways whereby he thought the current arrangements for administering European aid might be improved.


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# Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for medicinal botanicals continued under the gentle stimulation of larger requirements from consumers. Although trade was still rather spotty, orders were more numerous and some increase in quantities in request assisted in continuing the better feeling current in the market during the previous week. Changes in medicinal botanical prices were fewer than a week ago and had it not been for the reduction in senega root quotations, the shiftings in price-views of dealers would not have affected the market index. However, cheaper senega root lowered the index by 0.8 point in establishing it at 225.6, a new low for the recent downward trend and a level most nearly approached in the OPD's of June 11 and 18 when the index was 226.9.

Though demand in medicinal botanicals was spotty, it was beter than that prevailing for condimental botanics. Call for the latter was at low ebb and the fact that the Spicers met here in annual convention last week only aggrevated the dispirited demand afflicting the market for too long a time. However, some selling of this and that was topped by pepper operations that sent prices kiting again. Materials ending the week at lower price levels almost without exception were under the pressure of light demand and falling replacement costs—and declines in replacement prices do not stimulate spot trade.

The trucks of mountain "peddlers" in the southern drug country may be coming to town with normal supplies of eggs and chickens but they are sure running light on new crop botanicals. The hill labor is putting in food crops now after a very slow start this Spring. Families are planting their corn and beans, with an occasional patch of cotton or a trifle of tobacco where conditions permit. Until these hill folk get the foodstuff and money crops under ground, the collection of botanicals is bound to lag—and lag it has in this Spring of cold, wet weather where grow the botanicals upon whose collection depends manufacturing consumers stocks during the next consuming year.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

*Drugs*

Copaiba balsam, 8c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Allspice, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 2½c. per lb.
white, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ¾c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

*Drugs*

Orris root, Florentine, 2c. per lb.
Verona, 4c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 5c. per lb.
Senega root, 10c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 5c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Anise, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 2c. per lb.
Indian, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Italian, ¼c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 8c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Niger, birdseye, 2½c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 225.6 | 226.4 | 228.6 | 284.3 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## Balsams

**Copaiba**—The market has strengthened by reason of some drainage of stocks recently offered at prices lower than most sellers had considered to be the market. Late last week, the market was higher at 70c. to 75c. per pound in drum.

**Fir**—The local suppliers of Canadian balsam have been able to buy some replacements at prices permitting establishment of somewhat lower spot quotations. At the end of last week the market was quoted $32.50 to $33 per gallon. Oregon balsam lacked quotable change, remaining at $2.35 per gallon, minimum.

**Peru** — Competition has reappeared locally in moderate measure and late in the period under review, local houses offered on the basis of 85c. to 90c. per pound in a market not overly active.

**Tolu**—Sluggishness in the matter of consuming request led to a slight shading of previous quotations, resulting in the establishment of a market on the basis of $3.40 per pound, minimum, but the range continued to reach as high as $3.75 as to seller.

## Barks

**Cinchona**—A recent report received from British sources which, in turn, had been advised direct from The Hague, Holland, stated that the arrivals of cinchona bark in Holland during 1947 had permitted the quinine factories in that country to make real progress back to their prewar production volume.

**Cocillana**—The amount of bark being carried over into the new season was reported large enough to keep the undertone of the present inactive spot market generally soft and favorable for such consumer activity as might be considered wise at this time.

**Elm**—The entire group of material was under slow demand and infrequent inquiry. Select bark underwent no further decline but it was in more competitive position and terms favored potential buyers. The call for powder was light and came irregularly to the spot.

**Sassafras**—Spring sales into the middlewestern areas taking most of the select quality of this material were reported active and obsorptive of increasingly substantial quantities. Prices retained a very firm position. Collection of new crop was being delayed by the lack of workers in the mountains—a condition not to be remedied until the farm crops are in the fields and labor released for drug collection.

## Beans

**Tonka**—The market yielded no more of its price position to buyers. Following the late reduction in quotations, values became firm at the new levels then established and such levels remained firm throughout the past week which was one of routine request.

**Vanilla**—Demand was reported to be very spotty. The late season has played its part in the failure of demand to be resumed in active fashion and the result so far as Bourbon vanilla is concerned has been to make spot prices far too low when compared with the official price now prevailing in the French islands. And it was learned last week that the French government contemplates official control of prices through 1949. Given a resumption of local demand at anything close to normal volume, dealers fail to see what can prevent the market from being advanced considerably. According to seller, the market on Bourbons was $7.50 to $8 per pound —which, said the sellers, is practically giving the beans away.

## Berries

**Cubeb**—Demand was just about sufficient to hold prices unchanged; much less call might induce added competition between sellers with a resulting softening of the prevailing price structure. Stocks were at least sufficient for current needs.

**Prickly Ash**—If anything like a normal reserve is to be created, collection will have to be far in excess of the extremely moderate deliveries of workers to the primary market warehouses during the season of 1947. The market has been considered as nominal for some time past.

## Flowers

**Chamomile**—Competition was still rather active in the sale of Hungarian or

## Imports Detained by FDA

**New York**

**Week Ended April 30**

Allspice, 450 bags: live and dead insects.
Cassia, 61 packages: filthy.
Cloves, 1,202 bags: filthy.
Colombo root, 123 bags: insect bored.
Coriander seed, 375 bags: filthy.
Ergot, 200 bags: excess moisture.
Olive oil, 463 packages: filthy; no quantity of contents; claims.
Pepper, black, 240 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Saffron, 2 boxes: no net weight; no name manufacturing packer, or distributor; no common name of drug.
Cassia, rolls, 300 bales: moldy.

**Philadelphia**

Caraway seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Cod liver oil, 121 drums: decomposed.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4


FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

from New Arrivals

| | |
|---|---|
| Cut Althea Root | Digitalis Leaves |
| Asafoetida | Euphorbia Herb |
| Benzoin Sumatra | Hawthorn Berries |
| Burdock Root | Horehound Herb |
| Catnip Leaves & Tops | Juniper Berries |
| Chamomile Flowers | Nux Vomica |
| Cocculus Indicus | Rhatany Root |
| Dandelion Root | Uva Ursi Leaves |

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N. F.
SOAP BARK

63

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Chilean women were using it to scrub clothes clean when Americans were fighting the Revolutionary War. By 1835, they were using an extract for cleansing, grease spot removal, and in shampooing their hair.

Early American use centered on cleaning delicate ribbons and wool. Its foaming properties led to its use in American soda-water syrups, a use later prohibited by law.

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May 11, 1858—Minnesota.

**Naming the States**
Minnesota: The name of this state derived from two Sioux Indian words that meant "sky colored water."

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Crude Drugs are perhaps not an important part of your inventory dollarwise, but when botanicals become scarce or unobtainable, their importance cannot be measured in dollars.

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GUM GHATTI
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
QUINCE SEED
★
CASEIN

SPECIALTIES:

MENTHOL (Crystals)
★
TARTARIC ACID
★
CREAM OF TARTAR
★
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LOS ANGELES: JOHN A. HUGHES


Hungarian type flowers but open quotations were not established further in favor of manufacturing consumers. Conditions did favor their entry into the market, however.

**Clover**—Prices were none too steady but neither was the call last week and the result was an unchanged market in which the play of competition was absent for the most part. The undertone tended to ease in anticipation of the new crop collections which should not be too far off in the primary markets.

**Elder**—Competition was generally production of fairly easy undertones in the not active market for this material. However, open quotations failed further to move in favor of buyers despite the inactivity of consumers at this season of new crop anticipations.

## Gums

**Arabic**—The unsettled situation prevailing in the Near East is having a tempering effect on the local sellers' approach to the market. The tangling of Arabs and Jews over Palestine affects the whole of the Near East and the situation was being watched closely by local importers of this material who realize that if the worst comes and Arab invasion follows the ending of the British Palestine mandate on May 15, it would be entirely possible that shippers of gum at Aden might advance their prices sharply and abruptly.

**Asafetida**—This is another gum that comes within the purview of the Arabs and Jews awaiting May 15, the date on which Britain drops the mandate on Palestine. Any long extended shooting war between the two, following an Arab invasion, could interfere with shipments of this gum from the Near East. However, it would still be possible to get gum from India.

**Benzoin**—Demand was light and occasional, contributing to the unsettlement of the price structure without actually inducing any further lowering of local quotations. It seemed to be a market mainly favorable for buyers—and the latter were far from active.

**Tragacanth**—If invasion of Palestine by the Arabs comes when the British mandate ends on May 15, upsetting of business conditions in areas supplying this gum to the world could follow reasonably and for that reason, local importers of the material were exercising some reserve pending future developments in the primary market for such supplies.

## Herbs and Leaves

**Belladonna**—The market held steady in price and conditions suggested the probability of their so remaining over the next several weeks. Sellers for the most part held quantities of material of a size not likely to influence the price position however light demand might remain during that time. There is no certainty that Europe will be more of a shipper in 1948 than she was in 1947—and in the latter year the combined imports of leaves and root were 126,000 pounds of which quantity 12,500 pounds reached here in the last month of the year.

**Henna**—If the Arabs invade Palestine when the British mandate ends on May 15, local dealers fear that the resulting high scale warring with the Jews may interrupt the export of Egyptian henna to this country or, if not that, result in substantial advance in the shipment price of the article at that source. The developments were to be watched with keen interest and a deal of concern on the part of local importers of the merchandise.

**Laurel**—Portuguese material was slightly firmer and sellers were not disposed to business at less than 7½c. to 8c. per pound at the close.

**Marjoram**—French goods were more amply available and the spot price was knocked down to the basis of 42c. to 42½c. per pound during the past week without there being too much activity in the market. Chilean material remained in very low spot supply and not much, if any, was being offered for shipment at the source.

**Senna**—This was another Near East product possibly to be strengthened by coming events in the not distant future. Invasion of Palestine by the Arabs when the British mandate ends on May 15. However, the bulk of senna consumed in this country comes from India and its availability there will not be involved in the Palestine crisis. However, concentration of demand entirely on Indian might work on the prevailing price views of shippers in Bombay.

## Miscellaneous

**Areca Nuts**—A fair degree of price stability prevailed in powdered nuts despite the not especially active call for more than jobbing sized parcels of the

material. Replacement cost of whole material tended to hold quotations on powder to a steady position.

**Corn Silk**—Though new crop is considerably far away, the market has shown a tendency to slow down and the result has been an easing of local views on prices without actually extending to a further reduction in open quotations.

## Roots

**Blood**—Not a great deal is being carried over in the 1948 collection season and most of it is relatively high cost merchandise. Sellers showed reserve throughout the past week, a condition apt to remain at least until new crop collections begin to come in—and such arrivals are likely to be well delayed this year.

**Gentian**—Talk of further shading of prices seemed to clash with the well maintained state of quotations in primary markets supplying the United States. However, the market locally had been more competitive in recent weeks and prices last week were favorable to consumer operations.

**Licorice**—Much of this material comes from parts of the Moslem world and, for that reason, importers of the merchandise were watching the Palestine situation closely. Invasion of Palestine by the Arabs, come May 15 and the end of the British mandate on that country, could have repercussions on the out-movement of licorice—though, of course, Palestine does not grow licorice. Any effect of war between Arab and Jews on the supply of licorice root would be only that sympathetic reaction that hits business when war involves territory adjacent to actual areas of battle.

**Orris**—The market has eased once again and Florentine root went down to 28c. to 29c. and the Verona article dropped to 18c. to 19c. This was a competitive eventuation that shaped with goods being more readily obtainable at increasingly favorable prices at the origin.

**Rhubarb**—Quotations appeared to be steadier. Declines in spot quotations have run far during the first four months of the year: last January, whole root was 60c. per pound with supply moderate. Today, it is 45c. and supply appears to be ample.

**Senega** — The Spring slump in prices continued and during the past week the market was down to $2 to $2.25 per pound, ranging thus according to seller and desire for business. Such local movements, also, are influential on the price views of those who are to offer new crop.

## Seeds

**Anise**—Mexican seed continued unobtainable on spot and virtually nothing has been offered for shipment from the source for an extended period of time. Syrian seed was lower at 20½c. to 21c. per pound and the fair interest shown in that article during the previous week was still to be found during the period under review.

**Caraway**—Firmer undertones governed in the market for Dutch seed and sellers' price ideas were fractionally higher at 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Danish seed was in nominal position in the absence of all offerings.

**Cardamom** — For once, sellers of this item in all its forms went through a week with prices unchanged. The steady character of quotations was in contrast with the pause in consuming request.

**Celery** — French seed continued to weaken in price and by the end of last week, quotations were down to the basis of 26c. to 27c. per pound for spot goods. Indian seed was also shaded in price, becoming available at 21½c. to 22c. per pound—a price also quoted on futures.

**Coriander**—Both Argentine and Italian seed were down, fractionally. Argentine seed was quoted at 6½c. to 7c. per pound and Italian material became available at 7c. to 7½c., a price identical with that asked for seed from Morocco.

**Fennel**—Spot and future arrival seed became cheaper under competition. Local quotations were down to 9c. to 9½c. per pound and the item on a to arrive basis was named at 8¾c. to 9c.

**Flea**—Husks have strengthened at the source and spot prices were advanced last week to cover a higher import cost. The market became very firm at 72c. to 75c. per pound. Demand has been heavy.

**Mustard**—If foreign countries—especially France—had the dollar exchange, it was apparent that considerable export business might be done in Montana seed. Reports from that state have not suggested a large acreage being cultivated this year. Weather has delayed plantings and some other crops bring more money to the farmers who otherwise might grow mustard. The price position was reported as being very steady last week.

**Poppy**—Local competition alone accounted for prices on Dutch seed being shaded to 23½c. to 24c. per pound. Futures held unchanged at 22½c. to 23c. Prices on other varieties of this seed lacked change.

## Spices

**Allspice**—No oversupply of Mexican material was in hand and holders were disposed to sell only at a fractional advance to the basis of 12¾c. to 13c. per pound.

**Cassia**—All varieties were steady with the exception of broken Saigon. That article was quoted lower at 34c. to 35c. per pound. In general, demand was light.

**Clove**—The market has turned easier and lower once again. Madagascar spice on spot was down to 10c. to 10½c. per pound and shipment goods for later arrival were on the basis of 9½c. to 10c. Zanzibar spice on spot was reduced to 15c. to 15½c.

**Ginger**—The activity that recently pushed prices on African root to a higher basis has subsided in some measure. However, the drop in buying has not yet brought an easing of quotations in any market.

**Pepper**—The market braced sharply and prices reverted to that higher realm from which they recently dropped. Black pepper on spot was held to 47c. to 47½c. per pound and sales at that level were made at the spice trade annual convention last week. Nearby arrivals were held to that level and the more distant futures were advanced to 48c. to 49c. per pound—also done at the convention. White pepper was raised to 64½c. to 65c. per pound. Only Nigerian birdseye red peppers developed change and prices on that article were down to 30c. to 30½c. per pound.


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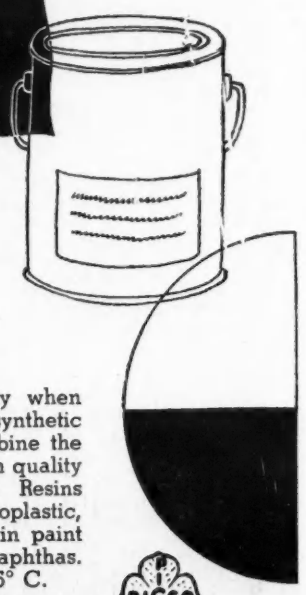

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# Protective Coatings Materials

In the wake of earlier price advances for a variety of inorganic dry colors, which became effective last week and boosted the protective coatings index to 205.6, increases were announced for a number of earth colors.

Although the price boosts on earth colors were uniform, the new schedule of one manufacturer did not take effect until Saturday, May 8, thus resulting in a range for the affected products at the end of Friday's business. Black, synthetic iron oxide was moved up one cent per pound. Metallic brown jumped one-quarter cent; American burnt and raw siennas rose three-quarter cent; American and Turkey umbers were up one-half cent per pound. Persian Gulf oxide and indian red were advanced one-quarter cent and one-and-one-half cents per pound, respectively, while red, synthetic iron oxide was increased by one cent. Venetian reds received boosts of two-fifth cent to three-fifth cent per pound, depending on the grade, and yellow, French iron oxide was one-half cent higher.

At the same time, previously-announced increases were applied to chrome colors, up uniformly two-and-one-half cents per pound; iron and potash blues, advanced three cents; ordinary lithopone, three-eighth cent to one-half cent per pound higher, and zinc yellow, up one cent per pound.

While quotations of other synthetic resins held firm, terpenes were reduced two cents to five-and-one-quarter cents per pound by one manufacturer. According to the company announcement, the move was designed to provide quotations below those of competitive rosin esters "to greatly widen the base market" for terpene resins. Natural resins were without feature, as prices held despite the laxity of buying interest.

Butyl stearate dropped two-and-one-half cents per pound during the week. Although declines were also noted for butyl alcohol and butyl acetate, dibutyl phthalate quotations were maintained. Casein was steady, as demand for the imported material was said to have definitely eased off. Shellacs were up two cents to three cents per pound. Advanced two cents were lemon No. 1, lemon No. 2 and TN grades. A three-cents-per-pound increase was also reported for superfine lac.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Blue, iron, 3c. per lb.
Potash, 3c. per lb.
Green, chrome, 2½c. per lb.
Lithopone, ord., ⅜c. to ½c. per lb.
Orange, chrome, 2½c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 3c. per lb.
TN, 2c. per lb.
Yellow, chrome, 2½c. per lb.
Zinc, 1c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Butyl stearate, 2½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 205.6 | 190.7 | 190.7 | 175.0 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

## Prime Pigments

**Aluminum Paste and Powder**—The Bureau of Census announced net shipments of powder, flake and paste producers during March at 1,122,000 pounds. This represents a rise from the 1,108,000 pounds shipped during the preceding month, but a considerable drop under the 2,046,000 pounds delivered during March, 1947. Total net shipments during 1947 aggregated 16,566,000 pounds.

**Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide**—Advances of 1c. per pound were announced by two producers last week. One increase became effective immediately, while the other came into force on Saturday, May 8. Other producers were expected to follow suit shortly. As a result, market quotations ranged from 9¾c. per pound, not 9½c. per pound as erroneously reported in the previous issue, to 11¾c. per pound.

**Blue, Iron** — Previously-announced increases of 3c. per pound on Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues became effective last week. Quotations on these pigment materials were uniformly listed at 45c. per pound.

**Blue, Potash**—In line with previous announcements, quotations on this material went up 3c. per pound during the week. Prices are uniform at 51c. per pound.

**Brown, Metallic**—Because of increased freight, labor and raw materials' costs, the price of this pigment material was upped ¼c. per pound by producers. As the increase of one producer did not become effective until Saturday, May 8, a range of 2¾c. to 3¼c. per pound existed at week's end.

**Brown, Sap Crystals** — Although increases were effected on other earth colors last week, prices in this section continued firm. Supplies were abundant and demand was fair.

**Brown, Sienna**—Increases of ¾c. per pound were announced for both American burnt and raw siennas. Italian siennas continued unchanged. One of the increases became effective during the week, but the advance of another producer did not come into force until May 8. Meanwhile, the supply position of this material remained good, while buying interest continued on a par with previous weeks.

**Brown, Synthetic Iron Oxide**—Although price changes were announced for other synthetic iron oxides last week, prices in this section continued firm at 12c. to 12½c. per pound. The supply position of this material was still reported favorable, as buying interest continued to lag.

**Brown, Umber**—Increases of ½c. per pound were announced during the week by producers of all types of umbers. The advances applied equally to American and Turkey burnt umbers as well as to their corresponding raw umbers. As the boost of one maker did not become effective until Saturday, May 8, a range existed in market quotations on all grades at the end of the normal business week. As of the close of Friday's business, the following represents market quotations:—American burnt umber, carload, 5c. to 5½c. per pound; American burnt umber, l.c.l., 5¼c. to 5¾c. per pound; Turkey burnt umber, carload, 5¼. to 5¾c. per pound; Turkey burnt umber, l.c.l., 5½c. to 6c. per pound; American raw umber, 5¼c. to 6c. per pound, and Turkey raw umber, 5½c. to 6¼c. per pound. As to the supply-and-demand picture, conditions were without variance.

**Brown, Vandyke**—Excellent stocks and moderate demand featured this section. Prices were firm, despite increases elsewhere in the market.

**Earth Colors**—Arrivals during the week totaled 28 drums from Rotterdam.

**Green, Chrome**—In line with previous announcements, quotations on this pigment last week went up 2½c. per pound. Supply-wise, good quantities were said to be readily available. Buying interest was described as moderate.

**Lithopone** — Advances, announced earlier, were effected during the week on the ordinary grade. Carload quantities were up ⅜c. to a uniform listing of 6⅜c. per pound. Less-carlot amounts rose ½c. per pound, resulting in a range of 6⅝c. to 6¾c. per pound. Demand was still said to be intense, while supplies continued none too plentiful.

**Orange, Chrome**—With supplies continuing ample, prices were boosted 2½c. per pound by producers during the week, as per previous announcements. Demand remained fair. The new market quotation last week was uniformly listed at 29½c. per pound.

**Red, Indian**—Producers last week announced 1½c.-per-pound increases on this pigment. Since one of the boosts did not become effective until Saturday, May 8, quotations at the end of the business week ranged from 10c. to 11¾c. per pound. Calls were still fairly heavy and supplies, though sufficient to meet moderate commitments, were described as none too abundant.

**Red, Iron Oxide**—Persian Gulf oxide went up ¼c. per pound during the week, one of the advances not becoming effective until Saturday, May 8. Spanish oxides were still firm, however. At the same time, the supply-and-demand situation continued relatively unchanged, with buying interest still strong and supplies desperately short.

**Red, Synthetic Iron Oxide**—With one of the advances becoming effective on Saturday, May 8, quotations on this pigment were increased 1c. per pound. At week's end, a range existed in the market. In barrels, the material commanded 10½c. to 11¾c. per pound. Supplies were still said to be inadequate. Demand was heavy.

**Red, Venetian**—Price boosts ranging from 2½c. to 3½c. per pound were announced by suppliers during the week. As the advances of one manufacturer did not become effective until Saturday, May

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

8, a range existed at the end of Friday's business on most grades.

**Yellow, Chrome**—As per previous announcements, this material last week was uniformly quoted at 29½c. per pound, a 2½c.-per-pound increase over previous listings. Demand was moderate and supplies were ample.

**Yellow, French Iron Oxide**—Effective Saturday, May 8, the price of this pigment went up ½c. per pound. The new schedule calls for 4½c. per pound, carload, and 4¾c. per pound, l.c.l.

**Yellow, Synthetic Iron Oxide**—Increases of ¾c. per pound were effected by manufacturers last week. As one of the advances did not become effective until Saturday, May 8, a range existed in market quotations at the end of Friday's business. In carlots, the material was listed at 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, while, in less-carlots, the price was 8½c. to 9¼c.

**Yellow, Zinc**—A 1c.-per-pound advance was effected in quotations of this pigment last week, as per previous announcements. Suppliers during the week were uniformly quoting 21c. per pound.

## Fillers and Extenders

**Calcium Carbonate**—Arrivals during the period under review totaled 1,400 bags of chalk from Antwerp and London. The market was unchanged.

**Kyanite**—Imported during the week were 199 tons of kyanite ore from Fremantle.

**Magnesium Silicate**—The domestic market continued tight. Italian and French talcs were still in good supply. Prices were on a par with former levels.

**Mica**—Imports last week were registered at 848 cases of mica from Calcutta, Marseilles and Rio de Janeiro. Market-wise, conditions were without variance.

**Silica**—Arrivals last week aggregated 335 bags of silica waste from Liverpool.

## Synthetic Resins

A producer of terpene resins last week announced price reductions on that company's line ranging from 2c. to 5½c. per pound. The decreases, which averaged about 20 percent, were announced by the maker in what was called a "deliberate effort . . . to greatly widen the base market for these resins, by making the prices so attractive as to be below competitive levels of such widely used resins, as glycerol and other esters of rosins, and various widely modified rosin esters." The company also said that new equipment had been installed to handle the expected increase in demand for these materials. Alkyds, meanwhile, stood fast following recent declines. Maleics, melamines, polystyrenes and vinyls were also stable during the period under review. Supply-wise, stocks of all synthetic resins were on a par with levels of previous weeks. Demand was without variance.

## Natural Resins

There was little of note reported in the New York market during the week. Quotations were maintained, despite the continued laxity of demand in natural gums' centers abroad. Buying interest in this country, at the same time, remained slow. Noticeably absent from the market last week were buyers representing the protective coatings industry. The supply position was relatively unchanged, as stocks were still said to be unevenly divided among importers. That is to say that certain grades were in abundance in the inventories of some suppliers, but were very scarce in those of others. Arrivals last week aggregated six bags of copal gum from Manila, 382 baskets of copal from Amboina, 600 bags and 375 cases of dammar from Singapore and Tandjongpriok and 1,555 bags of Karaya from Bombay.

## Lacquer Materials

**Phthalates**—Although butyl acetate and butyl alcohol declined 2c. and ½c. per pound, respectively, quotations on dibutyl phthalate were firm during the week. Stability also characterized listings for other phthalate plasticizers during the week. Demand, however, was said to be considerably below normal levels. The slump in buying interest was attributed mainly to the comparable decline in the protective coatings industry.

**Phosphates**—This section was without feature, as prices on all plasticizers of this type continued stable. Supply and demand held at former levels.

**Sebacates**—Output continued to approximate the moderate demand. Quotations were without change.

## Miscellaneous Materials

**Butyl Stearate**—Quotations on this material last week were reduced 2½c. per pound, resulting in a market range of 49c. to 50c. per pound, as compared with a previous price of 51½c. to 52½c. per pound.

**Casein**—The Bureau of Agricultural reported March production of dry casein at 980,000 pounds, the second lowest output for the month in twenty-five years. It was 62 percent below the March, 1947, production of 2,560,000 pounds and 43 percent


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less than the 1942-1946 March average of 1,728,000 pounds, but above the record low of 632,000 pounds in 1946. During the first quarter of this year, production totaled 2,540,000 pounds, a decline of 66 percent from the 7,387,000 pounds of a year earlier. Total holdings by driers at the end of March were estimated at 1,645,000 pounds, the lowest for that period since 1942. Stocks on March 31, 1947 totaled 2,650,000 pounds. Meanwhile, casein in the Argentine held firm, resulting in continued stability on the New York market. Buying interest in this country was said to have eased off. Stocks of imported casein were adequate. The domestic market was also firm, as demand continued slow. No influx of domestic casein was reported on the market during the week. Arrivals last week aggregated 40 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

**Glue**—With production of three major meat packers at a standstill since March 16, producers of all grades of glue reported critical supply conditions last week. Bone glues, which prior to the strike were on the increase, were limited to very narrow stocks during the week. Shipments were being made on time as of last week, but this condition was attributed to the success of make-shift arrangements rather than to any increased supply of the material. Dealers also said that supplies would remain short for some time to come, even if the packinghouse walkout should be settled soon. It was the consensus of opinion in the trade that, with stocks now low, they would continue that way during the Summer months since that season is customarily a period of reduced meat slaughter and glue drying. Prices, meanwhile, were firm, but there were indications that quotations would be advanced shortly. Hide glues were similarly firm and were also scarce. Arrivals totaled 518 bags of bone glue from Buenos Aires, 295 bags and 75 bales of gluestock from Liverpool and London and 755 bags of ossein from Antwerp.

**Graphite**—Market conditions were substantially without change during the period under review, supply, demand and prices all continuing on a par with levels of previous weeks. Imports were registered at 2,035 bags of graphite from Colombo.

**Gypsum**—Arrivals during the week aggregated 12,506 tons of crude gypsum from Walton and Hautsport. The market position of this material was without variance.

**Linoleates**—Quotations on these driers were firm during the week following recent ¾c. to 1c. reductions. The supply situation was described as good, while buying interest ranged from fair to moderate.

**Naphthenates**—This section was stable in the wake of the recent increase of ¼c. to ¾c. per pound on lead naphthenate. All driers of this type were said to be available in any quantity. Calls were light.

**Resinates**—Following the recent 1c. per pound decrease on manganese resinate, quotations for these driers were steady. Stocks were reported good, and demand was said to be slow.

**Shellac**—Orange lacs were up 2c. to 3c. per pound on the New York market last week. Calcutta was steady during the week. Stocks in this country were said to be rather short for some orange lacs, particularly lemon No. 1. Bleached grades were firm. Lemon No. 1 was up 2c. per pound to a range of 67c. to 68c.; lemon No. 2 rose 2c. to a listing of 65c. to 66c. per pound; superfine lac was increased 3c. per pound to 62c. to 63c., and TN jumped 2c. per pound to range of 59c. to 60c. per pound. Arrivals last week totaled 51 bags of buttonlac from Calcutta, 225 bags of garnetlac from the same source, 3,923 bags of seedlac and 1,899 bags of shellac from Calcutta and Bangkok.

**Tallates**—Prices were steady following the recent ½c. to 1c. increase on lead tallate. Stocks of these driers were ample, and demand was slack.

## Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended May 7 were as follows:—

**Gum Rosin**

| | Price per 100 lbs. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Savannah Exchange (Low of range) | | | | | New York c.i., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. | |
| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Friday | |
| B | $6.50 | $6.50 | $6.50 | $6.50 | $6.50 | $7.75 | $8.50 |
| D | 6.86 | 6.86 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 7.75 | 8.50 |
| E | 6.86 | 6.86 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 7.75 | 8.50 |
| F | 6.98 | 6.86 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 7.75 | 8.50 |
| G | 6.98 | 6.86 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 7.85 | 8.60 |
| H | 6.98 | 6.86 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 7.85 | 8.60 |
| I | 6.98 | 6.86 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 7.85 | 8.60 |
| K | 7.02 | 6.86 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.80 | 7.85 | 8.60 |
| M | 7.02 | 6.86 | 6.86 | 6.86 | 6.80 | 7.85 | 8.60 |
| N | 7.02 | 6.86 | 6.86 | 6.86 | 6.80 | 7.95 | 8.70 |
| WG | 7.02 | 7.05 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.80 | 8.05 | 8.80 |
| WW | 7.07 | 7.05 | 7.03 | 7.03 | 6.87 | 8.15 | 8.90 |
| X | 7.07 | 7.05 | 7.03 | 7.03 | 6.87 | 8.15 | 8.90 |
| | Drums | | | | | | |
| Sales | 100 | 410 | 390 | ... | 339 | | |
| Receipts | 85 | 1,706 | 951 | 918 | 81 | | |
| Shipm'ts | ... | 1,216 | 683 | 1,342 | ... | | |
| Stocks | 5,800 | 6,060 | 6,328 | 5,904 | 5,985 | | |

**Gum Turpentine**

| | Savannah Exchange (Bulk) | | | | | New York (rel. tanks, f.o.b. N.Y. ex whse. (7 lbs.) | drms.) l.c.l. (7 lbs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Friday | |
| Per gal. | .60¾ | .60¾ | .60¾ | .60¾ | .60¼ | .66 | .75 |
| Sales, bbls. | ... | ... | 160 | 320 | 160 | 360 | |
| Receipts, bbls. | 61 | 122 | 376 | 101 | 106 | | |
| Shipments, bbls. | 333 | ... | 350 | 155 | 91 | | |
| Stocks, bbls. | 4,465 | 4,587 | 4,613 | 4,559 | 4,628 | | |

## N.Y. Paint Technicians Elect Malizia President

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club elected Charles A. Malizia, of the North Jersey Paint Company, Wallington, N. J., as president of the club at a meeting held May 6 at 2 Park avenue. Mr. Malizia together with the other elected officers will take office in November.

At the meeting, Carlton Rose, president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs reported on the conditions prevailing throughout the various clubs and commented on the accomplishments of the federation.

Louis M. Barish, of the L. M. Barish Company, presented an illustrated talk on pumps in which he pointed out the importance of proper sizing with respect to pipes in getting optimum pump performance, as well as the imortance of synchronizing the pump speed with the liquid viscosity.

The performance of rotary displacement pumps, positive displacement pumps, and self priming centrifugal pumps were discussed with respect to their application in moving paint products from thin solvents to heavy mill bases.

D. W. Kingsley, Eastern manager of the R. M. Brodie Company, Inc., presented a talk on meters for measuring liquids of various viscosities as used by the paint industry.

Other officers elected for the coming year were vice-president, S. R. Mountsier of Interchemical Corporation, Newark, N. J.; secretary, Sidney B. Levinson of Adco Chemical Company, Newark; treasurer, Ralph W. Charlton of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearney, N. J.

Members elected to the executive committee were E. Dale Albert of Keystone Varnish Company, Brooklyn, New York, C. A. Aloia of the Sigmund Ullman Division of Sun Chemical Company, New York, and Carl Iddings of Iddings Paint Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

## St. Louis Paint Club Plans Party May 18

The St. Louis Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a May party at the Sunset Hills Country Club on May 18. The party will be featured by a ladies' luncheon and bridge, men's golf, bridge and golf prizes, installation of new officers and dancing.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Hugh Robertson,** technical director of the National Manufacturing Corporation, addressed a recent meeting of painting contractors of the Erie, Pa., area.

**R. Roy Harley** of the National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected treasurer of the Buffalo chapter of the National Office Management Association.

**Schwartz Chemical** Company, New York, has introduced a new duplicating fluid which it claims makes possible unusually brilliant and sharp printed copies.

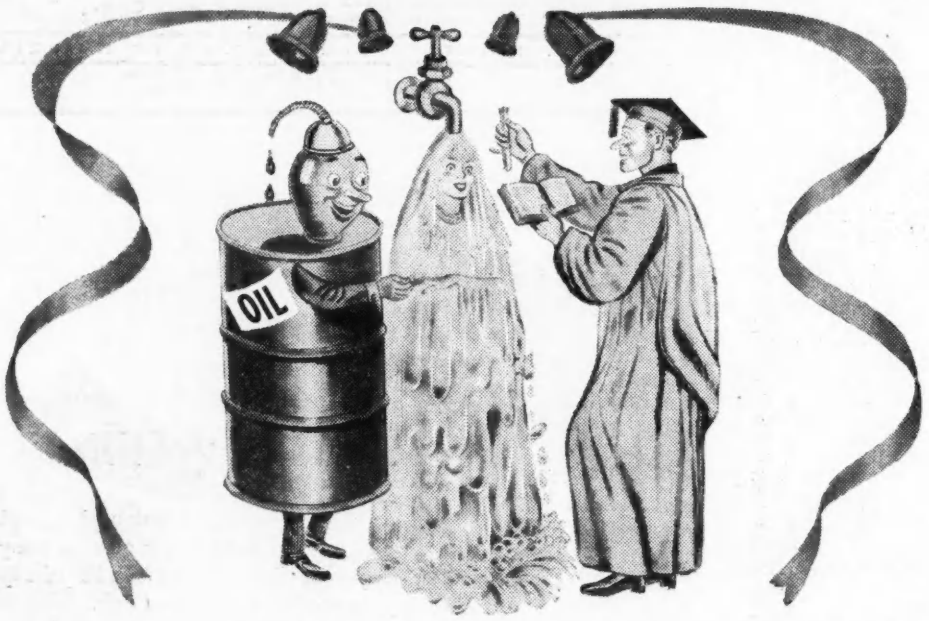

HIGHLIGHTS of PAINT PROGRESS

*No. 16 of a Series*

1941

Science Weds Water to Oil ...Creates Emulsion Paints

1925 1927 1929 1934 1936 1938 1941 1843 1827 1860 1880 1900 1905 1910 1915 1920 1923




"YOU can't mix oil and water," said the ancients who professed to know the will of Neptune, ruler of waters. For many years the paint industry tried without success to use water as the sole thinner for its oil base paints. Water, because of its availability, economy and lack of odor, suggested new types of paints with many desirable properties.

Only recently have scientists succeeded in producing commercial resin-oil emulsion paints with water as the sole thinner. Now available as flat finishes for interior walls, these water-mixed coatings possess many novel properties. Non-penetrating, they cover a variety of surfaces—paint, plaster, wallboard and wallpaper. Easy to spread, they sparked the development of a quicker type of applicator—the roller. Convenient, they dry quickly to form a background of beauty for home interiors.

Still in its infancy, this scientific emulsion technique holds a bright promise of future contributions to more gracious living.

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The Paint Industry — New Jersey zinc

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## Heads Plaskon Production

Lester L. Bauer nas been named director of production of the Plaskon Division of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, to succeed Bernard W. Slater, who has resigned. Mr. Bauer, who joined the division as director of engineering last year, was formerly associated with the Procter & Gamble Company for seventeen years.

## Pitts. Paint Technicians Hear History of Glass

The history of glass from before the time of man up to the present day was traced by Dr. J. Hervey Sherts, director of new products development for the glass division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, at the monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh and Varnish Production Club, held at the Fort Pitt hotel last Monday.

The glass industry emphasizes the importance of ferreting out new uses for glass and then designs glass products that best accomplish the desired results, Dr. Sherts declared. Among some of the many samples he displayed were various types of safety glass, poleroid glass, glass especially designed for areonautical uses, and glass with extremely fine wires imbedded so as to make it free from fog and ice in exterior exposure.

It was reported at the meeting that the annual picnic will be held at Daniels farm on June 26. Guest speaker for the September 13 meeting will be Charles O'Connor, of Reichhold Chemical Company. The Nuodex Company will present the program at the October 4 meeting, and guest at the meeting of November 1 will be Edwin M. Fisher, of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER. The Christmas party will take place in December and the January meeting will be a joint one with the Pittsburgh Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

### *Trade Briefs*

**Central Paint** & Varnish Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., had appointed L. E. Rademacher regional manager of trade sales.

**Cutler Sign Advertising** Company, Philadelphia, has established a plastics division for its sign and illumination divisions.

**Adrian D. Joyce**, chairman of the board of the Glidden Company, spoke on conditions in countries of the Orient at a recent meeting of the Cleveland Advertising Club.

**Allied Finishing** Specialties Company, Chicago, is marketing a new cold paint stripper under the trade name "electro." The product will be sold in bulk only to the industrial trade.


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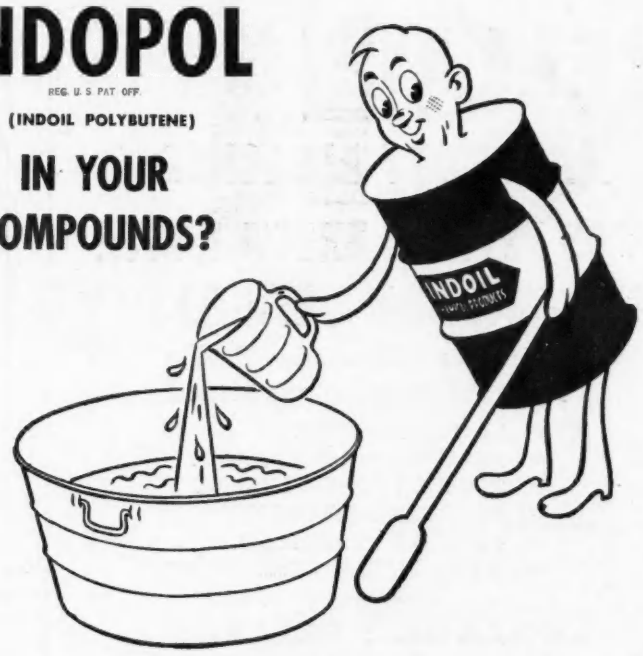


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## *Oil Chemists*

*—Continued from page 7*

decreases have begun. The investigator said that it may be that the function of lipoxidase is to initiate the oxidation of linoleic and linolenic acids which then can proceed autocatalystically.

### Oil Bearing Seeds

In a paper entitled "Chemical Studies of Oil Bearing Seeds. I. Okra-Seed," J. R. Clopton, Ammarette Roberts and H. A. Jeskey, of the Texas State Research Foundation, reported that okra-seeds have been analyzed for their principal constituents and that the chemical and physical characteristics of okra-seed oil suggest its usefulness as a non-drying edible oil.

The oil-free meal is slightly higher in protein content than cottonseed meal, according to the authors, and they suggested that it should prove valuable as a protein-rich supplement for mixed feeds.

The report stated that the fatty acid composition of okra-seed oil differs considerably from that previously reported. It added that when methyl esters of the mixed fatty acids were fractionally distilled and the separate fractions were carefully analyzed chemically and spectrophotometrically, nearly 4 percent of methyl myristate was found in the mixture, although no myristic acid had previously been reported in okra-seed oil.

Also, it stated, about 8 percent $C_{20}$ ester was found present, although only a fraction of 1 percent was reported before, and the percentage of methyl linoleate, as described spectrophotometrically, is only about 50 percent of that found by the iodine-thiocyanogen method or by the tetrabromide value. If the value determined spectrophotometrically is assumed to be correct, it continued, it becomes impossible to account for all the iodine absorbed without assuming the presence of other unsaturated fatty acids.

On the other hand, the report stated, if this is not the case, then it may be concluded that the spectrophotometric procedure, as commonly practiced, does not give an accurate reading with okra-seed oil. Evidence has been found to support this assumption, the authors concluded, and further work is in progress.

### Handling Drums of Solvent

A paper entitled "Handling Drums of Solvent With Safety," prepared by A. Ernest MacGee and Lester J. Weber, of the Skelly Oil Company, Kansas City, Mo., presented a number of suggestions for the safe handling of comparatively small volumes of industrial organic solvents from the standpoints of mechanical damage, fire hazard and toxicity.

Particular attention was given to the handling of drums of petroleum ether and other solvents for laboratory use, and semi-technical data was given for toxicity and skin irritation features of benzene, heptane, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, heavy petroleum naphtha, turpentine and other solvents ordinarily used in a laboratory or in drum quantities in a manufacturing plant.

Data also was given for the explosive range of pentane, hexane, ethyl alcohol, acetone, benzene, toluene and various other solvents and was discussed from the viewpoint of minimizing fire hazard by providing adequate ventilation to avoid possible accumulation of vapors, as well as from the viewpoint of static sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition from the vicinity of solvent containers and use.

### Rapeseed Oil Hydrogenation

In reporting on the "Hydrogenation of Rapeseed Oil," S. Kapur and B. F. Daubert, of the University of Pittsburgh, gave the results of a series of experiments in which rapeseed oil was subjected to pressure hydrogenation in a small hydrogenator. Various temperatures and pressures were used, according to the authors, keeping the percentage of finely divided nickel as catalyst constant, and the progress of hydrogenation was studied by removing samples at various intervals of time, converting them into methyl esters, fractionating and analyzing the various fractions for unsaturated fatty acids.

The report also described the results of applying a similar test to a sample of oil extracted from yellow mustard seed. The oil was extracted from the seed with petroleum ether, it stated, and the fatty acid composition as determined spectrophotometrically and from distillation data was compared with the composition as tween hexane and methanol.

### 'Soybean Lecithin' Components

In a paper entitled "Components of 'Soybean Lecithin'," C. R. Scholfield, H. J. Dutton, F. W. Tenner jr. and J. C. Cowan, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., reported that soybean lecithin has been fractionated by submitting alcohol-soluble and alcohol-insoluble portions to countercurrent distribution between hexene and methanol.

The alcohol-soluble portion was found to contain lecithin, cephalin and a glycoside, according to the report, and the alcohol-insoluble portion separated into two major inositol-containing phosphatides and a glycoside. While the commonly accepted composition values of 30 to 35 percent of lecithin were confirmed, the report continued, it appeared that the accepted value of 65 percent of cephalin needs revision.

The report estimated the approximate composition of one sample of soybean phosphatide to be 30 percent lecithin, 32 percent cephalin, and 38 percent inositol-phosphatides.

### Cottonseed Extraction

In reporting on "Laboratory Extraction of Cottonseed with Various Petroleum Hydrocarbons," A. L. Ayers and J. J. Dooley, of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., said that, in general, paraffins and isoparaffins were found to have some advantages over cyclic hydrocarbons.

The report detailed the results of studies made of solvent extraction of cottonseed with various hydrocarbons in the C5 to C7 range to determine comparative yields and quality of oil produced, both with pure and commercial hydrocarbon solvents. The solvents used were pure grade isopentane, normal pentane, cyclohexane, normal heptane and benzene; technical grade neohexane, diisopropyl, 2-methyl pentane, 3-methyl pentane, normal hexane, and methyl cyclopentane; commercial grade normal pentane, isohexane, normal hexane, isoheptanes and normal heptane, and a ninety mol percent cyclopentane.

The effects of precooking and of hulls on yields and color of oil were determined and the yields and color of crude oils from cottonseed with both high and intermediate free fatty acid content were studied and reported in the paper. It described characteristics of the oils and compared refining losses, refined color and bleach color of each.

### Use of Trichlorethylene

Reporting on the "Commercial Extraction of Vegetable Oils by Means of Trichlorethylene," Ira J. Duncan, of the Detrex Company, Detroit, Mich., said that both the refining loss and color of soybeans so extracted are equal to or lower than that of expeller oil produced from similar beans. Crude cottonseed oil produced by trichlorethylene extraction, he added, is very dark but is readily refined to a prime oil.

Mr. Duncan stated that it has been his opinion that the official expeller and hydraulic refining methods are not well adapted to refining trichlorethylene-extracted cottonseed oil, and that a modified centrifugal method has been worked out. In this method, he explained, the sodium hydroxide solution was added to the oil after it had reached 65 degrees C. while stirring rapidly. The break occurred after one or two minutes, he said, and the sample was centrifuged after twelve minutes.

In comparing the results obtained by this method to results obtained by the official expeller method, the author said that it was found that the modified procedure gave an average of 2 percent lower refining loss and an average of 0.5 units lower red in color. In conclusion he said that pilot plant work has shown that the extraction of copra and flaxseed with trichlorethylene also results in prime oils.

### Advances in Soybean Processing

In discussing "Recent Advances in Soybean Extraction Technology," H. B. Coats, of the Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, stated that "the technology of the solvent extraction process for obtaining the oil from soybeans is entering a state of maturity wherein the factors for optimum processing are being recognized and the methods of chemical and engineering science applied with some success.

"The importance of all steps have received critical study and notable advances have been made in several of the major steps. The flaking operation has been studied theoretically, on laboratory scale, and by plant experimentation to establish the factors involved and suitable commercial equipment has been developed. Similarly intensive development work in the extraction step, the vapor desolventizing of meal, desolventizing of oil and pressure toasting of meal has resulted in new and improved plant equipment and quality of product.

"The background of American developmental work in solvent extraction that was only partly under way before the war, but has grown in momentum since, is just beginning to make its mark on the industry. It is not difficult to predict that advances are to be expected in the future."

## Feldspar Processing Studied in Carolina

Investigations are being conducted at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., into separating feldspar from granite quarry waste materials. Industrialists in the state are following the studies closely because of the tremendous industrial possibilities involved, according to L. W. Bishop, director of the state's research, planning and development board.

South Carolina quarries annually have more than 300,000 tons of granite dust and waste after stone has been crushed or otherwise prepared for known commercial uses. As feldspar is currently selling for $9.75 a ton, and at least 100,000 tons are used each year, development of a feasible process would add a tremendous value to the granite industry in the state, according to Mr. Bishop. Granite waste in South Carolina quarries average between 20 and 40 percent potash feldspar.

## Glenn L. Martin Appoints Thurston, Peacock to Staff

The Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, has appointed Wesley S. Thurston to the public relations staff and Walter W. Peacock, jr., to the chemicals division as a technical sales representative.

For two years Mr. Thurston was director of public relations for the Society of the Plastics Industry, and prior to that was in the Army Air Forces. He will work closely with the chemicals division and its products.

Mr. Peacock's territory will be New England and New York City for the marketing of vinyl resin and other products of the division. For the past two years he was with the Stanley Chemical Company, E. Berlin, Conn.

## Cabot Appoints W. Tanner To Technical Sales Staff

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., carbon black manufacturer, Boston, has appointed Walter J. Tanner to its technical sales and service staff in the ink black section of the head office. He was a member of the research and development staff of Sun Chemical Company for eight years before entering the Army, and rejoined Sun Chemical after his discharge.

## British Paint Industry Seeks More Export Trade

The British paint industry has created a coordinated body to develop export business and has founded a new company, Associated Paint Manufacturers, to facilitate such development. Representing 140 manufacturers, the new company will deal with all overseas customers and arrange for supplies from producing units with its organization at an agreed price.

## Buffalo Paint Club To Hear Horrocks

Arthur C. Horrocks, member of the public relations department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, will be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association to be held in Sheraton hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., May 21. Officers for the coming year will be elected and the annual report will be presented.

## Forbes Gets New Mines Bureau Post

John J. Forbes, associated with the Bureau of Mines for thirty-three years, has been appointed chief of its health and safety division, Bureau Director James Boyd announced May 4. He succeeds Daniel Harrington, retired. Mr. Forbes has been assistant chief of the division since July, 1945.

### Du Pont Develops New Line of Primer-Sealers

A new line of primer-sealers for use under automotive finishes has been developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours &Co., Wilmington, Del. Designed for refinishers and owners of automotive fleets, the new line, known as "Pyra-Prep," may be used under nitrocellulose lacquers as well as synthetic enamels.


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## British Revise Color Card For Ready-Mixed Paints

The British Standards Institution has made a revision of its "British Standard Colour Card" for ready-mixed paints. The new color card provides an amplified range of ninety-three colors, sixty-one of which are colors which appeared in the 1930 edition of the card. Four of the original colors have been deleted as being no longer required; twelve of them have been amended, in most cases to obtain better correspondence with the colors produced by modern pigments, and thirty-two new colors have been added.

The institution has taken the opportunity to rearrange the colors according to seven broad color divisions, with a range of 100 numbers allotted to each. Under this system, each color will have a three digit reference number, the first digit indicating the color group into which it falls and the last two digits the number the color had on the previous card. For instance, "peacock blue," which was number three on the original card, now becomes number 103. The new system is designed to allow the addition of new colors under the appropriate groupings as and when necessary.

In addition, the institution will shortly have available large size specimen cards of each color. The cards will be approximately eight inches by five inches, with a color specimen five inches by two inches along one edge and space for the addition of notes. It is planned to sell the complete set of ninety-three cards for L-3.

## Bakelite Corp. Reassigns Technical Representatives

The Bakelite Corporation, a unit of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has transferred C. I. Spessard, technical representative for its coatings and adhesives division, thermoplastics department, from Pittsburgh to its office at 1709 West Eighth street, Los Angeles. Mr. Spessard will act as Pacific Coast representative for the sheet and foil division and the coatings and adhesives division.

L. E. Whitmore, formerly with the coatings laboratory at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, has been appointed to replace Mr. Spessard as technical representative of the coatings and adhesives division in Pittsburgh. He will make his headquarters at the company's office at 311 Ross street.

Philip Magnusson has been transferred from New York to the company's Philadelphia office at 1649 North Broad street, where he will serve as technical representative for the calendering materials division of the thermoplastics department. In addition, R. A. Richards has been transferred from Philadelphia to the company's office at 6560 Cass avenue, Detroit, where he will serve as technical representative of the molding and extrusion materials division.

## Wittenberg Corp. Names Frank Carlin to New Post

A. J. Wittenberg Corporation, producer of synthetic resins and natural gums, New York, has appointed Frank J. Carlin technical director for the development of styrene resins and new types of alkyds and resins for the printing ink, paper, textile, paint and varnish industries.

Mr. Carlin was formerly in charge of research and development of surface coating resins at the general laboratories of the United States Rubber Company, and had previously been associated with the resin research department of the Sherwin-Williams Company. He has also been associated with the resin research department of the Resinous Products & Chemical Company.

## Glyco Products Develops Special Wax for Plastics

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has developed a special synthetic wax designed to prevent plastics from picking up and holding static electric charges on their surfaces. Incorporated in the molding of the plastic, the wax is said to give excellent anti-static properties to the surfaces and to give good anti-blocking action at the same time.

## Golden Gate Paint Group Hears Pigments Discussion

Principal speaker at the recent meeting of the Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club in San Francisco was Roy E. Troutman, of I. E. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Mr. Troutman spoke on the "Pigmentation of Durable Colored Exterior Enamels." His talk detailed experiments made by his company on various yellow, green, blue and red pigments, and presented the findings and conclusions drawn from the experiments.

## Aluminum Seal Co. Names N. Olsen Vice-President

The Aluminum Seal Company, subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, has named Norman Olsen, vice-president, in charge of sales. Mr. Olsen, who was previously sales manager of the company, will continue to make his headquarters in Richmond, Ind.

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## Oils Emergency Export Allocations Reported

The Department of Agriculture reported May 4 that the following emergency export allocations, cancellations, exchanges and advance were approved during the week ended April 30, all for commercial procurement:—

Previous cottonseed oil allocations of 550,000 pounds to Denmark, 1,650,000 pounds to Netherlands, and 110,000 pounds to Finland were cancelled and allocations of equal quantities of soybean oil substituted at the request of the respective governments.

Totals of 400,000 pounds of inedible tallow and 180,000 pounds of salad oil allocated to the Philippines in exchange for an equivalent quantity (in terms of oil) of copra.

A previous allocation of 550,000 pounds of fatty acids to Switzerland was cancelled and an allocation of an equal quantity of inedible tallow substituted at the request of the Swiss government.

Totals of 1,100,000 pounds of coconut oil allocated to Venezuela and 750,000 pounds to Mexico in exchange for equal quantities (in terms of oil) of copra from their respective IEFC allocations from the Philippines.

A total of 3,300,000 pounds of lard allocated to France as an advance against their July-September allocation.

## *Tung Oil Industry Views*

*—Continued from page 7*

from China or any other country," he said. "We only ask that a protective tariff be levied to prevent the American industry from being destroyed."

He said that the association, in having the act revoked, submitted proof that the Chinese themselves admitted that oil selling in Shanghai at 47c. a pound was shipped to New York and sold at 23.5c. a pound.

A slowing down of the importation of Chinese oil has resulted from the imposition of a 2.5c. a pound bond on all Chinese tung oil imports, Mr. Gay said, coupled with a warning to importers by the government that retroactive fines would be imposed on violators convicted under the anti-dumping law.

Mr. Gay presented a review of the domestic industry from the time in 1925 that tung oil was first produced in the United States, and said that the industry is so new that few industrialists know it exists. Tung oil has done wonders to many areas of the south whose agricultural economy had slumped, he said.

The industry was given a boost during the war, according to Mr. Gay, when the government commandeered its entire output and inaugurated a program of planting and developing tung orchards throughout the Gulf Coast region. As a consequence, he said, tung nut production rose from 8,750 tons to 37,080 tons annually in the period from 1941 to 1945.

Mr. Gay said that the recent harvest will break all records in tung production with an estimated yield of 66,700 tons of nuts, the equivalent of almost 23,000,000 pounds of oil.

Also featured at the meeting were discussions on support prices and recent attempts to obtain a parity program for the tung oil industry, and sessions on technical problems within the industry. Representative William M. Colmer of Mississippi, whom Mr. Gay described as the industry's leading proponent in Washington, was principal speaker at the annual banquet.

## U.S. Testing Company Adds Van Zile to Staff

The United States Testing Company, Hoboken, N. J., has appointed Benjamin S. Van Zile to its research staff. Mr. Van Zile was previously associated with the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company as supervisor of the analytical research division of the development department, specializing in synthetic detergents, soaps and cosmetics. He has also conducted studies on the detergent properties of rosin for the Hercules Powder Company.

### Thomas Named to Office By Chicago Credit Men

G. T. Thomas, manager of credits and accounting of the Sherwin-Williams Company, has been elected first vice-president of the Chicago Association of Credit Men. Mr. Thomas assumed his position with the Sherwin - Williams Company eighteen

### British Oilseeds Group Elects

The Incorporated Oil Seed Association, well-known British organization, has elected the following official staff for the 1948 year:—Chairman, S. L. Cazalet, vice-chairman, W. A. Fairclough; members of the executive committee, R. F. Barker, B. J. Dixon, and P. H. Faure.

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# Oils, Fats and Waxes

Resumption of demand for edible vegetable oils resulted in advances of 1 cent to 2 cents per pound for coconut, corn, cottonseed, and peanut oils, increasing the price index 1.6 points. Sales were reported moderate, owing to the sold up production of corn, cottonseed and peanut oils, while good demand for export was noted for coconut and soybean oils. Refiners increased bids for crude cottonseed oil 2 cents per pound, but with production sold up, light transactions were reported between refiners. The high cost of crude was reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures and quotations were sharply higher reaching new season's high for May and July delivery. Coconut oil was lifted 2 cents per pound, owing to improved demand on export allocations. Copra remained firm and inquiry for shipment was more active. Corn oil was in limited supply and was lifted 1 cent per pound. Peanut oil was stronger with cottonseed oil and limited quantities were 1½ cents higher. Soybean oil export allocations increased demand and prices were raised fractionally.

Further reduction of 2 cents per pound for greases and tallow carried prices down to levels in effect last September. Moderate business was reported for domestic use, while export demand was accelerated by the allocations for export. Sales for export were reported at premiums above the domestic price, owing to special packing. Other technical animal oils were affected by the decline in tallow and grease and neatsfoot, grease and tallow oils were lower. Edible oils, however, were advanced about 1 cent per pound, owing to curtailed production as a result of the shutting down of large packing house plants by strikes.

Soap wholesale prices were reduced 6 percent, as a result of lower tallow and grease and a sharp decline in business during the first quarter. Estimates indicate sales 30 to 40 percent below a year ago.

Drying oils were inactive. Dehydrated castor oil was reduced 1 cent per pound. Linseed oil was in quiet demand and steady. Tung oil was easy and off fractionally. Oiticica continued unsettled and entirely nominal.

Carnauba wax was easier and reflected the lower cost of shipments from Brazil. Spot supplies were off 2 to 4 cents per pound.

## Cottonseed Oil

Sensational advances featured bleachable cottonseed oil last week. May and July deliveries reached new highs for the season. May was boosted 450 points on Tuesday, having no daily limits to 39.50c. per pound. July reached 33.60c. on active short covering and light offerings. High point was not sustained due to liberal profit taking. Another deterrent factor was the checking by the Commodity Exchange Administration of the open interest in May delivery. Market was erratic, though sizable net gains were registered for the week. The strength in crude oil helped the upward movement and deferred deliveries continued below the cost of crude. July delivery received more attention owing to the possibility that oil would be shorter in that month than in May.

Scarcity of crude oil caused prices to advance. Light sales were reported at 32½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast. Interest slackened late in the week.

Previous allocations of cottonseed oil of 550,000 pounds to Denmark, 1,650,000 pounds to Netherlands and 110,000 to Finland were cancelled by the Department of Agriculture and equal quantities of soybean oil were substituted at the request of the respective governments. Some 180,000 pounds of salad oil were allocated to the Philippines in exchange for the same quantity of copra (terms of oil) for commercial procurement.

*Memphis.*—Crude cottonseed oil practically cleaned up. Tankcars were 33c. bid and occasional cars was offered at 34c. per pound, mills. Crude soybean oil quoted at 25c. tankcars, same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $81.50 per ton, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls, $22 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Most mills in this section closed for season.

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Coconut oil, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 2c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1½c. per lb.
stearine, ⅝c. per lb.
Peanut oil, 1½c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Carnauba wax, 2c. to 4c. per lb.
Castor oil, dehyd., 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Grease, 2c. per lb.
oil, 2c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $5 per ton.
Neatsfoot oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, 2c. per lb.
oil, 4c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 223.2 | 221.8 | 222.4 | 220.2 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 7 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound—High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 91 | 39.50 | 33.85 | 37.90@38.95 |
| July | 500 | 33.60 | 28.50 | 33.35S |
| September | 104 | 27.00 | 24.50 | 26.05S |
| October | 12 | 25.50 | 24.00 | 24.15@24.50 |
| December | 5 | 23.90 | 23.25 | 23.25@24.00 |
| January | .. | .... | .... | 23.00N |
| March | .. | .... | .... | 23.00N |

Total sales—572 tankcars.

Crude oil was sold at 32½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, May shipment, with 33c. generally bid.

## Linseed Oil

Consuming inquiry for linseed oil last week continued slow. While new business was inactive, some improvement was reported for delivery against former orders. Reports from the West indicated that a moderate volume of business was booked for delivery to linoleum manufacturers. Paint makers were reported still out of the market owing to the reduced paint production. Prices were unchanged and steady. Raw oil was quoted at 27.80c. per pound, tankcars, and at 29c., drums, carlots in zone 3 for May-July delivery. Other drying oils also were inactive with tung oil easier and off ¼c. per pound, with sales reported at 23½c. per pound, New York basis.

Argentine 1947-48 flaxseed crop estimated at 31,500,000 bushels is 23 percent less than last year's harvest and probably 80 percent of this quantity will be processed for oil. Exports of linseed oil during the first two months of 1948 averaged 15,000 short tons, and approximated 235,000 tons in 1947, compared with 169,000 tons in 1946. Principal destinations were United Kingdom 123,038 tons, other European countries 54,374 tons, the United States 53,533 tons and Union of South Africa 3,329 tons.

Flaxseed stored in all positions on April 1, 1948, was estimated at 18,478,000 bushels, compared with the revised estimate of 27,450,000 bushels on January 1. Of the current total, 8,200,000 bushels were on farms according to Crop Reporting Board estimates. Of the off-farm stocks, 4,000,000 bushels were commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, and the remainder at processing plants, interior mills, elevators and warehouses. About 94 percent of the farm stocks were in 3 States, Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Of the off-farm stocks, about 69 percent were in Minnesota, 12½ percent in North Dakota, with other holdings scattered across the country from New York to California.

*Minneapolis.*—Demand for oil was only fair, some business stimulated by possibility of a rail strike and other buyers coming in as it was announced that Canadian and Mexican flax had been placed under export restrictions. Crushers reported a steady volume of small lot business for immediate and nearby shipment as some scattered business on a July-September basis. Individual sales were not large for any one period but the aggregate volume held fair to good.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1947-48 | 1946-47 |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 9,480,000 | 6,120,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 244,584,000 | 198,280,000 |

**Flaxseed**—Inquiry for seed active for June-July requirements. Offerings moderate and well held.

*Minneapolis.*—There was a general quickening in the flaxseed and oil markets, stimulated to a certain extent by the threat of a rail strike and farmers were endeavoring to get seed into market prior to any possible shut down of the roads. Actually receipts increased very little and the $6.05 price failed to arouse any selling interest in the country. Crushers were all actively interested in acquiring seed to round out June

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

and July needs and many predicted a shutdown in late June unless country supplies improved.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushels— | 1947-48 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1946-47 |
| This week... | 221,000 | 105,400 | 99,100 | 10,200 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 20,899,000 | 10,600,000 | 3,625,100 | 4,571,000 |

## Other Vegetable Oils

**Castor, Dehydrated**—Prices were reduced 1c. per pound, as a result lower cost of beans and poor demand. Bodied oil was quoted at 26c. per pound, tankcars and unbodied at 25c. tankcars. Drums, carlot were ¾c. higher. No. 3 was named at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, and 23½c. for drums, carlots.

**Coconut**—Improved demand strengthened crude oil and sales were reported up to 23¾c. per pound tankcars, c.i.f. Pacific coast for May shipment. June-July shipments were held at 23c. same basis. Allocations of 1,100,000 pounds of coconut oil and 750,000 pounds to Mexico were granted by the Department of Agriculture in exchange for equal quantities of copra (terms of oil) from their allocations from the Philippines-commercial procurement. Copra was steady with moderate trading reported at $305 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

**Corn**—Market was firmer with competing oils. Offerings continued scarce and crude was increased to 32c. to 32½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was raised to 37c. per pound, tankcars same basis. Consuming inquiry was active and unsatisfied.

**Oiticica**—This market was unsteady and reflected the weakness in tung oil. Demand was slow. Prices were easy and drums, were quoted nominally at 20½c. to 21c. per pound, prompt delivery, as to quantity.

**Olive**—This market continued unsettled and was entirely nominal. Demand was light and mainly for oil on the spot. Inquiry for shipment was limited and chiefly for Moroccan oil which was available below Italian and Spanish oils. On the spot Spanish oil was nominal at $4.25 to $4.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Moroccan at $3.85 to $4, same basis, depending upon quantity and seller. Arrivals at New York totaled 1,090 drums from Casablanca last week.

**Olive Oil Foots**—Market was quiet and unchanged. Tankcars were quoted at 23c. per pound, and drums 24½c. to 25c., as to quantity on the spot..

**Palm Oil**—Imports of 5,000 metric tons palm oil without restrictions as to enduse would be permitted, the Department of Agriculture announced May 4. The department would amend outstanding import licenses and issue new licenses in order received by the Administrator of WFO 63. New licenses will be effective for 90 days and outstanding licenses also will be extended 90 days. Maximum amount any importer can import without enduse restrictions is either 250 tons from the Netherlands East Indies and 750 tons from the Belgian Congo.

**Peanut**—Prices were increased with competing edible oils. Crude oil was lifted to 33½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for May shipment. Offerings were scarce as production was sold up. Refined oil was higher at 38½c. per pound, tankcars delivered East.

**Rapeseed**—Inquiry continued slow. Refined oil was nominal at 30c. to 30½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

**Soybean**—Market was easier and crude oil sales were reported at 24¼c. per pound, tankers, for May shipment, with bids reduced to 24c. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 28c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Soybeans stored in all positions on April 1, 1948, amounted to about 88,000,000 bushels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These April 1 stocks are only about seven-eighths as large as a year earlier and the smallest in the six years for which comparable data are available. Disappearance of soybeans in the January-March quarter of 1948 is indicated at 53,400,000 bushels, of which 46,200,000 bushels were processed for oil, according to the Bureau of the Census. For the corresponding quarter of 1947, disappearance was 54,500,000 bushels, of which 49,600,000 bushels were processed for oil. Disappearance from the October 1 supply of 187,000,000 bushels has totaled 99,000,000 bushels of which 87,500,000 were processed for oil. Current supplies must provide approximately 15,500,000 bushels required for planting the 1948 crop, and additional quantities for feed, food and export, which further reduces the quantity available for processing oil.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 7 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound— High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .. | .... | .... | 28.25A |
| July | .. | .... | .... | 26.75A |
| September | .. | .... | .... | 26.75A |
| October | .. | .... | .... | 24.00N |
| December | .. | .... | .... | 24.00A |
| January | .. | .... | .... | 24.00A |
| March | .. | .... | .... | 24.00A |

Total sales—None.

**Tung**—Market was easy and declined ¼c. per pound. Trading was reported moderate at the lower level. Tankcars were


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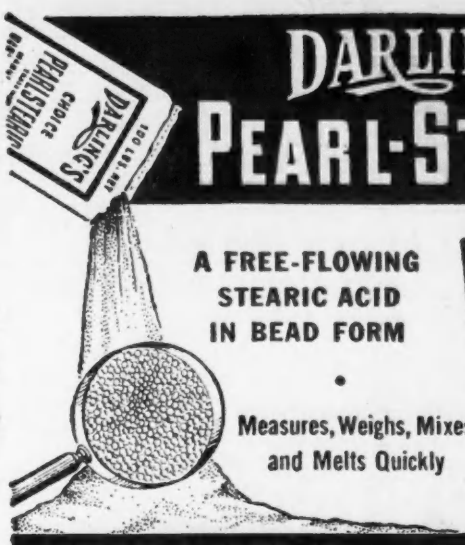

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reported sold at 23½c. per pound, New York basis, for prompt and nearby delivery. Drums were quoted nominally at 25c. per pound, carlots and 25½c. for lesser quantities.

## Fats and Greases

**Greases**—Prices were reduced 2c. per pound last week. Trading was moderate at the lower quotations. Market became steadier at the decline and offerings were not as liberal. Choice white was sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, works, yellow at 12c. and house was available at 11½c., same basis.

**Lard**—This market was unsettled with hogs, which declined to the lowest average since the end of price controls in 1946. Trading was moderate, mainly for prompt delivery. Lard stocks in Chicago totalled 65,944,700 pounds, April 30, against 60,502,260 pounds, April 1 and 40,616,815 pounds, April 30, last year. Allocations of 3,300,000 pounds of lard were made to France as an advance against their July-September allocation by the Department of Agriculture for commercial procurement. Nation's hog producers were urged by the Department of Agriculture to increase pig production this Fall by at least 10 percent to provide a minimum of 34,400,000 pigs—3,000,000 more than the total produced in the Fall of 1947. These pigs would be marketed as hogs in the Spring and Summer of 1949.* Achievement of the goal for the 1948 Fall pig crop, department officials said, would require the farrowing of at least 10 percent more sows than were farrowed last year to produce the 1947 Fall pig crop. In order to obtain an increase of even more than 10 perecnt in the Fall pig crop, if possible, the goals suggested to states call for an average increase of 13 percent. The North Central States, where most of the nation's hogs are produced, are requested to increase production by 13 percent; the Southern and Western States by 14 percent; the Northeast by 18 percent; and the East Central by 8 percent. East Central States increased production last Fall, while all other regions decreased the output.

**Tallow** — Following further reductions of 2c. per pound, the market was steadier and offers were maintained at the lower levels. Sale of fancy took place at 13c. per pound, loose, works, extra, at 12¾c. and special at 12½c., same basis. These prices compare with the high of 27c. for fancy last January and were at the same levels of last September. Allocations of 400,000 pounds of inedible tallow and were made by the Department of Agriculture to the Philippines in exchange for same quantity of copra (terms of oil) for commercial procurement. The allocations improved export business and sales to exporters were reported at 1c. per pound above domestic business because of special packing.

## Animal Oils

**Grease Oils**—Lower cost of pressing stock resulted in further declines of 2c. per pound. Business was light and spotty. No. 1 was quoted at 24c. to 24½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity, extra Winter strained, 25c. to 25½c. and prime burning, 27c. to 27½c.

**Neatsfoot** — Prices were easy and reduced about 1c. per pound. Demand was slow. Quotations continued nominal for 30-degree at 43c. per pound, drums; 20-gree, 41c., and 30-degree 37c. to 37½c.

**Oleo**—Supplies were light and well held. Extra was quoted nominally at 26c. per pound, tierces.

**Oleo Stearine**—Market was firmer as production was materially reduced. Prices were held at 25c. per pound. tierces.

**Tallow Oil**—Lower production costs caused prices to decline sharply. Acidless was reduced to 21c. to 21½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

## Fatty Acids

Previous allocation of 550,000 pounds of fatty acids to Switzerland was cancelled by the Department of Agriculture and an equal amount of inedible tallow was substituted for commercial procurement at the request of the Swiss government.

**Red Oil**—Trading was reported fairly active at the recent price decline. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady.

**Stearic Acid** — Recent price reduction brought out a good demand mainly for prompt requirements.

**Whale Oil Fatty Acid**—Reports from London stated that the Ministry of Food has approved the maximum selling prices of split whale oil fatty acids, £69 5s. and distilled whale oil fatty acids £83 5s. per ton, naked, ex-works.

## Cake and Meal

**Cottonseed Meal**—Inquiry was meager with most buyers interested only in the current position. Slab cake 41 percent loose was offered at $74 for shipment through July and a limited tonnage was traded at this basis. Sacked 41 percent meal was offered at $80 Memphis and at $83 South Carolina.

**Linseed Meal**—Market weak with other feeds and declined about $5 per ton. Demand was inactive.

*Minneapolis*—Demand for meal flattened out as price competition forced prices down to $66 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis. Buyers backed away from the market as other feedstuffs eased and trade was extremely light as the week ended. Meal shipments totaled 12,720,000 pounds as against 5,700,000 pounds a year ago.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1947-48 | 1946-47 |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 12,720,000 | 5,700,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 339,140,000 | 260,730,000 |

**Peanut Meal** — Trading was light. Sacked 41 percent offered in Georgia and North Carolina at $77 with 45 percent $5 higher. No new developments have occurred for export movement although there are plenty of inquiries in the market.

**Soybean Meal**—Bulk 41 percent appears readily available at $76 Decatur with sacked quoted $4 higher. Valley mills are about sold up and only scattered cars were offered here and there at around $80 sacked. There is a fair supply available in North Carolina and Virginia and prices ranging from $80 bulk to $86 sacked, depending on location.

## Waxes

**Beeswax** — Firmness of crude wax at primary sources continued to feature the market. Trading locally was reported quiet. Prices were unchanged and steady, as a result of the strength in crude.

**Candelilla** — Trading continued light, chiefly for small lots for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged.

**Carnauba**—This market was easier, in sympathy with the lower Brazilian market. With demand inactive for spot supplies and for shipment, prices declined 2c. to 4c. per pound. Chalky, No. 3 was quoted at 66c. to 68c. per pound, as to quantity and seller; North country, No. 2. 73c. to 75c.; North country, No. 3, 68c. to 70c. and refined, 73c. to 75c.; yellow, No. 1, $1.13 to $1.15 and No. 2, $1.11 to $1.13. Reports from Brazil stated that President Eurico Gaspar Dutra recently vetoed a bill which would have set a high minimum price for carnauba wax. He pointed out that world market prices are low as a result of synthetic waxes and that an artificial price level would serve no purpose.

**Ouricury** — Market remained steady, with firmness at primary centers. Offers for shipment were light and were closely held. Lower bids were turned down. Crude was quoted at 65c. to 66c. per pound and refined at 72c. to 73c. on the spot as to quantity.

## Soap Deliveries Off In January-March

Based on quarterly sales census reports to the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, total pounds of soap delivered by manufacturers in the United States during the three-month period ending March 31, were 17 percent less than the preceding quarter and 4 percent less than the similar period a year ago.

According to the report issued Friday by J. Malcolm Miller, secretary of the association, solid soaps delivered during the first quarter this year totaled 657,911,104 pounds, 139,166,896 pounds less than fourth quarter of 1947 and 28,777,080 pounds less than first quarter of 1947.

Sales of liquid soaps during the first quarter of 1948 amounted to 755,606 gallons. This is an increase of 119,606 gallons over the preceding quarter but 212,049 gallons less than was produced and sold during the first quarter of 1947.

## Spencer Kellogg Reopens Buffalo Grain Elevator

The 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator operated by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., closed early in April for the first time since it was built thirty-seven years ago, has reopened. When the elevator was shut down, it was considered unlikely that it would reopen before September because of lack of flaxseed. However, grain has been obtained and a cargo of 290,000 bushels is en route. A company spokesman said the elevator is expected to remain open all year.